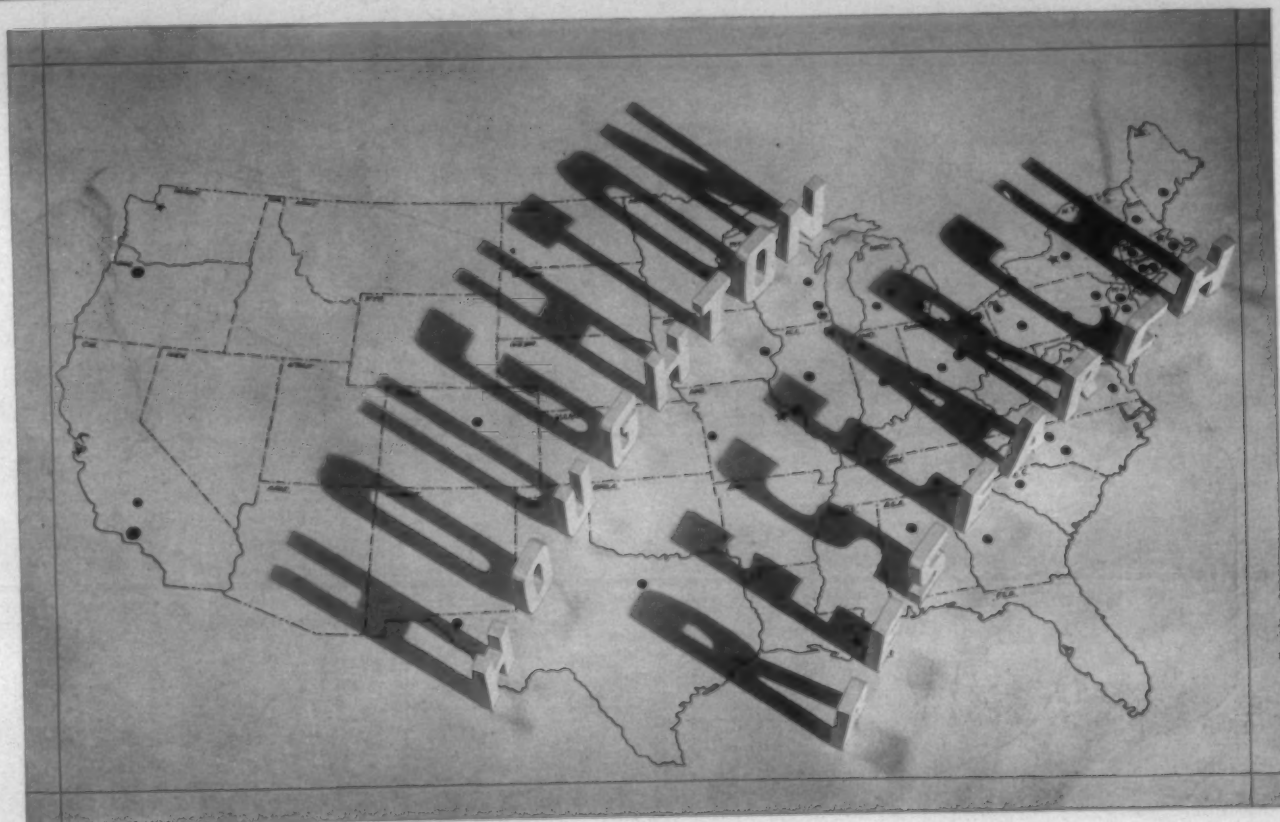


TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 48

APRIL 18, 1955

No. 7



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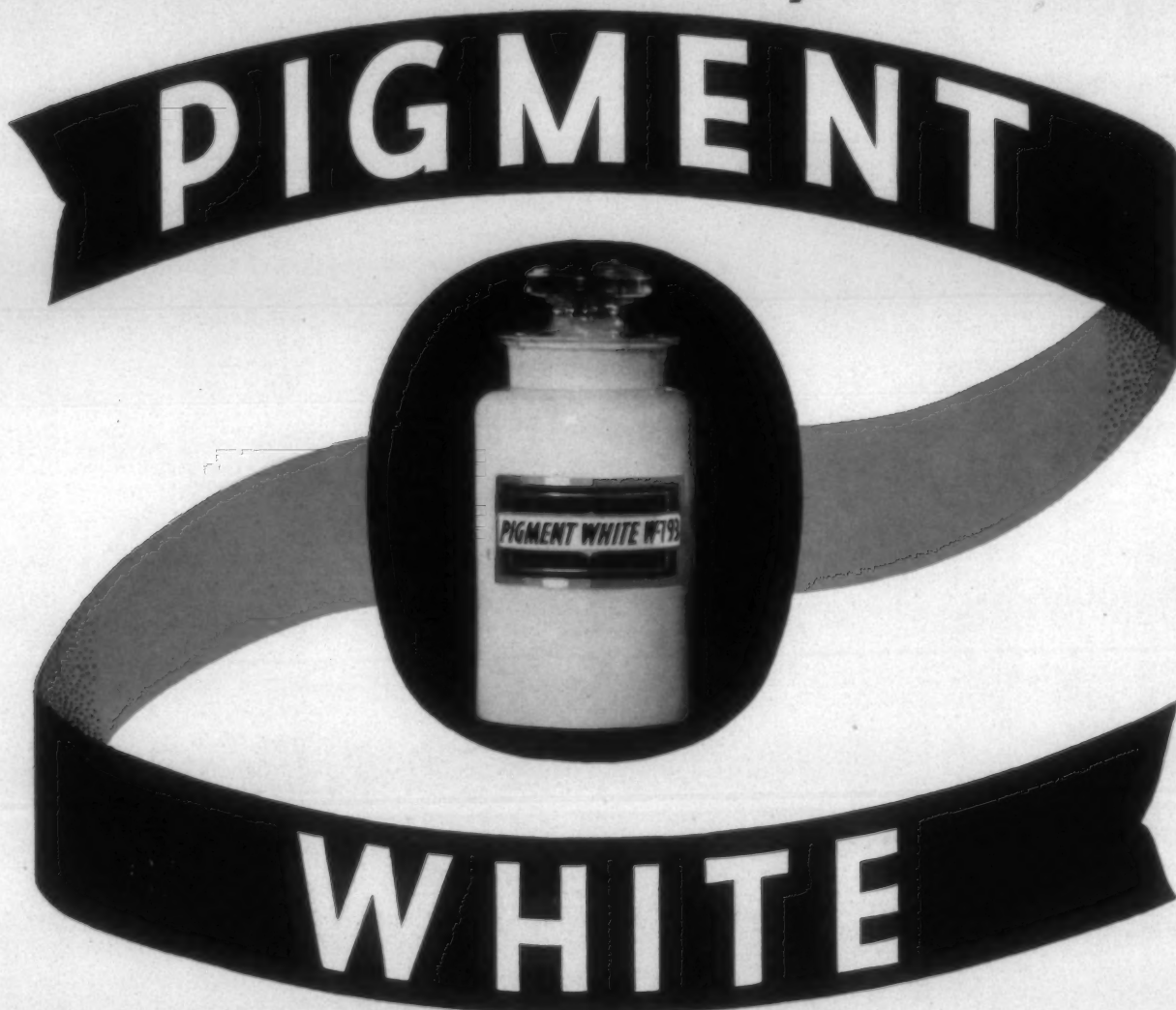
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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APRIL 18, 1935

The Modern Exodus*

By Wm. P. Jacobs

Secretary, South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

JUST as the children of Israel fled from the oppressions of Egypt into a land "flowing with milk and honey;" just as the restrictions, limitations and oppressions of history have forced the migration of tribes, nations and races; just as our forefathers sought a new world where freedom of thought, word and deed would be theirs—just so has the textile industry migrated from restrictions to freedom, from limited environment to fields of greater opportunities.

Late in the eighteenth century the industry was born. It emerged from the old laborious hand method to the then newly invented spinning frame. Down through the centuries new inventions have served as important milestones in the industry's march of progress.

Then it was Arkwright who supplied the genius that set the suspicious tongues to wagging. His mysterious first effort was hailed as witchcraft and vigorously resisted by a skeptical people, and particularly by the workers, who jealously viewed the advent of labor-saving machinery with alarm. They saw visions of lost jobs and entirely too much labor saved, and true to the similar types, their descendants (who have followed textiles through the years that followed) they vigorously sought to prevent such radical usurpations in their chosen field of occupations. A London magazine tells interestingly of the turbulent times which resulted. It states in part:

"Arkwright had to contend with much hostility, both from the populace, who objected to his machines supplanting the hand-loom and ruining their cottage industries, and from fellow-manufacturers, who stole his ideas, copied his machines and failed to pay the license fees.

"But the working classes were the people who gave him the most worry. Many of them were difficult to teach, and others sabotaged his machinery.

"It was at Bickacre that largely attended meetings were held and violent speeches delivered against the introduction of the spinning frame.

"A storming party was formed and approached the factory along a quiet lane. Its progress was barred, however, by 50 armed men employed by Arkwright, who poured a volley into the ranks of the would-be attackers. There was no organized police force in those days, and it was necessary for Arkwright to employ small private garrisons at his mills.

"The repulse of the Bickacre mob with three killed and eight wounded only delayed the ruin which they had premeditated.

"Next day 8,000 of them started another attack, and

the 50 men, who defended the mill, were helpless to stem the assault. The place was fired and with its valuable contents burned to the ground, the damage being estimated at 10,000 pounds sterling.

"Similar scenes were enacted in other parts of the county.

"But Arkwright remained undaunted by these attacks, and he made a typically defiant gesture when he had built a large new mill in Shude Hill, Manchester."

How typical of human short-sightedness. In their anger and jealousy they retarded the normal development of the industry, which was destined to produce a product at an unbelievably low price for countless thousands and give gainful employment to their children and children's children a thousand fold.

The same experience has been duplicated in every generation that has followed. First suspicion, then jealousy, then fear, then greed have with each new forward step of industry, sought to make its progress impossible.

As the industry in its newly acquired machine stage, developed in Great Britain and Europe, its growth was fraught with great difficulties.

An antagonistic class of workers, a skeptical public, high wages, drastic losses, heavily mounting taxes, increasing transportation costs, and other detering factors gradually induced the mill owners to look for other fields where industry was more favored.

English capital and New England ingenuity caused the mantle to be cast on the new world. The early part of the nineteenth century saw the migration and huge development of cotton manufacturing in New England. The mill prospered. At the outset they found cheaper labor, comparative freedom from taxation and adverse regulatory legislation, nearness to a fine new market, nearness to the source of raw materials and other advantages. New England was a favored land as far as textile manufacturing was concerned.

They, however, were destined to experience the same growth of resistance that befell the old country. Soon labor became prosperous and greedy. Taxes began to mount as politicians began to recognize in the textile industry, a bountiful source of funds with which to build an elaborate and extravagant government. Restrictive laws appeared on the scene without regard for the competition of other textile states and nations.

Soon prosperous New England found its standards of living and cost of manufacturing entirely too high. Typical of the development of industrial resistance was the growth of the tax rate per spindle. Starting from scratch

(Continued on Page 6)

*An address before the Annual Convention of the Atlantic Cotton Association in Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1935.

Gossett Gives Reasons For Closing Mills

Two of the plants of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills in Charlotte have been closed for an indefinite period.

In announcing the necessity of such action B. B. Gossett, president of the company, cited a number of factors in the textile situation which have made it necessary that the mills suspend operation.

His statement follows:

"Notices have been posted advising the employees of our Mills 1 and 4 that these plants will be closed down indefinitely at the end of this week. Approximately 650 employees are affected.

"Mills 2, 3 and 5 will continue operations for the present but unless conditions speedily improve, it will also be necessary to close down these three plants.

"The two mills which are closing this week are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of fine cotton goods, the market for which has been completely demoralized for the past several months. During this period the volume of this business has been very small and the few goods which we have been able to sell have been at prices considerably below the cost of production.

"While the three plants which are being temporarily continued in operation have also been losing money for the past several months, still the volume of business has been somewhat better than at the mills we are closing although by no means sufficient to take care of the entire output.

"Under such conditions it would be dangerous and unsound for us to continue a policy of accumulating large stocks of goods for which there is not a ready market. The point has therefore been reached when it is absolutely necessary for us to apply the brakes. Indeed, we would not have kept the mills going this long except for a desire to give our operatives steady employment during the fall and winter months.

"But the time has come for a better realization, on the part of management, of the position of trusteeship it holds to those who have invested their money in its properties. No one entrusted with the responsibility of management has a right to continue indefinitely the dissipation of the capital assets of its stockholders. This is precisely what would happen if we should continue operations under existing conditions.

"Recently there has been a great deal of discussion in the press and in the halls of Congress about the unusually depressed conditions in the cotton textile industry. For me to attempt to recite the problems of the industry in detail would in a large measure be tiresome repetition. But I do wish to emphasize that the three major reasons for the present distress in this great industry are the processing tax, the almost complete loss of our export trade and the ever-increasing Japanese imports at prices far below the cost of manufacture in America.

"Recently the Department of Agriculture issued a statement on the import situation to the effect that it was not aware of the severe effect of the increase of imports from Japan. Unfortunately, Secretary Wallace and his advisers have been looking merely to the percentage of importations and failed to appreciate the drying up of domestic demand that is being occasioned by the geometrical increase in importations of cotton goods man-

ufactured on a foreign wage scale which the Department of Commerce reports at 23½ cents a day. Let me emphasize, it is not merely the actual foreign goods which are in the market. It is the threat of an indefinite increase that tends to paralyze buying of certain types of domestically produced goods.

"I will not comment on the loss of our export trade because the facts are already well known to the public.

"As to the processing tax, I may say, in theory, when it was levied, the mills were supposed to pass it on to the public. As a practical matter, however, the mills have never been able to pass it on in full and in recent months the industry has had to absorb this tax as a part of its cost just as much so as the many other kinds of taxes imposed on industry. I do not believe I am stating the case too strongly when I say that no industry can long endure under such a burden of taxation.

"Then there is another side of this processing tax question which the public should understand. Nominally it is a tax of 4.2 cents per pound on raw cotton and the Department of Agriculture has stated on innumerable occasions that it adds only a very small tax to the cotton garment, cotton piece goods and other cotton fabrics. But unfortunately it didn't stop there. The processor sells the cloth to the converter—the converter to the garment manufacturer—the garment manufacturer to the wholesaler—the wholesaler to the retailer and the retailer to the consumer with increased capital and merchandising charges, as a result of this tax, all along the line. While there are no definite figures available, there is no telling how much this tax actually amounts to when it finally reaches the consumer. However, it is very much greater than 4.2 cents per pound, and it is no wonder the industry has run into real sales resistance on the part of the consumer with the resultant diminishing demand and diminishing return to the manufacturers.

"The processing tax is contrary to the recognized sound principles of taxation by being imposed on a necessity of life and being higher on the types of cloth used most by those in the community who can least afford to pay the tax. However startling it may appear, the amount of this tax equals very nearly one-half of the wage bill of the cotton textile industry. Without taking into account the increase in the tax as it passes from the mills through the various processes before it reaches the consumer over the retail counter, I may say it is 10 per cent of the total manufacturing cost of voiles, 11.2 per cent of broadcloths, 12.5 per cent of print cloths, 15.4 per cent of narrow sheetings and a very much higher percentage in the cloth used in the manufacture of overalls, work cloths and the like. Bear in mind these percentages are based on the manufacturing cost at the mill and, as I have pointed out, the percentage is very much higher to the consumer. In a word, the processing tax, after all, is a glorified sales tax which is supposed to be passed on to the consumer but, as I have pointed out, it is at this time in fact being absorbed all or in part by the mills due to their inability to pass it on.

"There is no longer either patriotism or wisdom in
(Continued on Page 28)

I Saw Starvation in Soviet Russia

(Extracts from an address by Robt. Ripley (Believe-It-or-Not) before the Crusaders Club of New York)

BELIEVE it or not—it is not a paradise, but a paradox. Russia is a gigantic poorhouse where millions of people are on the verge of starvation at this moment. Outside of Moscow and Leningrad—the Soviet show places—starvation stalks through squalor and filth. Moscow and Leningrad are show places—and fake shows at that—where the traveler is led about under a smoke screen of propaganda and allowed to see only what they want him to see and nothing else. You are shown the Kremlin—Lenin's tomb, a "model" farm, a "model" school, a "model" workers' club, and various other "models."

In a single year—1932—four million peasants died of starvation in the Ukraine and North Caucasus—the most fertile part of all Russia. The Ukraine was called "the granary of the world" in the time of the Czars and produced enough grain to feed the whole country and exported hundreds of millions of bushels each year besides.

Starvation in Russia is not due to crop failures—it is a man-made famine. The Soviet Government deliberately caused this ghastly chaos by robbing the farmers of their grain in order to sell it in foreign countries and acquire foreign currency. The Soviet Government holds money more valuable than the lives of its people. In the meantime, the people struggled to subsist on dogs, cats, weeds and grass—even extracting the gold fillings from their teeth in order to buy a loaf of bread in a Torgsin shop. I traveled from one end of the country to the other and never saw a dog or cat, nor did I hear one person laugh or see a single smiling face.

Professor L. Tarashevich, noted Russian sociologist, in an official report to the League of Nations, says that thirty million Russians have starved to death since the country turned Communistic. This astounding figure is substantiated by Fridtjof Nansen, head of the world organization of the Red Cross and delegate of the League of Nations to Russia.

Such are the conditions existing today in the "Communist Paradise" which has practiced for eighteen years of "share-the-wealth" plan such as is advocated by some of our political "cure alls."

In 1917 the Communists seized the wealth of Russia. They "liquidated" capitalism, and destroyed the educated classes. They murdered the rich—stole their wealth—seized all the gold, silver and precious stones—and confiscated all private property of every description. They took five hundred million dollars in gold from the national treasury (the largest stock of gold in the world at that time). They grabbed another fifty million in gold from Rumania. They confiscated eight hundred millions in American property.

They destroyed all religion and looted the churches, taking all the gold, tapestries, priceless paintings and precious stones valued at twenty billions of dollars—all in all a grand total of forty billions of dollars was confiscated from the people.

Then, after appropriating all the conceivable wealth in Russia in this gigantic scheme of "sharing-the-wealth," believe it or not there is not a single working man in the Soviet Union today who owns an automobile—or his own home—or has five thousand rubles in the bank—as per the formula of our political demagogues.

The Communists delight in appealing to the unem-

ployed of America by telling them there are no unemployed in Russia.

Believe it or not—neither are there any unemployed in a penitentiary.

Everybody in Russia is a prisoner of the government. The working man has no choice about his work or where he lives or how much he is paid. He has no religion, no home life and no privacy.

He has utterly no freedom of speech. You might remember this next time you hear one of our many soap-box orators spouting forth; and bear in mind that if he attempted to open his mouth in Communist Russia he would wake up to find himself either dead or on his way to Siberia.

His freedom of movement is denied him. He can't go from one village to another—he can't quit his job—he can't even take a day off. Without warning he is liable to be arrested, torn from his family, herded into a freight car and sent thousands of miles away, where he is forced to labor under inhuman conditions in some concentration camp of Northern Russia.

These conditions are imposed upon every Soviet worker by the government, and there is no escape. A worker may be dissatisfied and try to leave the country, but if he is caught he is shot. If he succeeds in crossing the border, his innocent relatives are made to suffer. All his family are exiled to Siberia.

And—believe it or not—these are the conditions that Communists hope to impose on the entire world.

If you don't think so, let me quote you from Stalin's speech, as published by the Comintern Press in Leningrad. He said:

"I think, comrades, that the Communist Party of America is one of the few Communist Parties in the world upon which history has placed tasks of decisive importance from the point of view of the international revolution.

"I think that the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will be unleashed in America, and when that revolutionary crisis comes in the United States, it will mark the end of world capitalism. The Communist Party of the United States must be armed to be able to meet this historical moment and to head the forthcoming class war."

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the aim of the Communists.

No worse punishment could be inflicted on the many Communist crackpots shouting throughout this country of ours than to exile them to Russia—the "Communist Paradise"—and make them live under the system they preach.

Cotton Scarcest Thing in South, Marchant Thinks

Samples of infants' mercerized socks made in Japan, one with three-color strike tuck-stitch top offered at 85 cents a dozen, the other with plain top at 75 cents, were seen in the New York market last week.

The prices were quoted by a wholesaler. It is understood his offering of 1,000 dozen was snapped up quickly.

The samples in question were approximately 48 gauge, had transferred top, looped toe and heel, reinforced heel and toe, and were pure white bleached. Labeled "Sky-Hhung," they were admitted by domestic hosiery men to be excellent quality.

The Modern Exodus

(Continued from Page 3)

it grew each year, until about 1910 New England mill taxes were at the very top.

After years of steady increase the tax rate paid per spindle by some New England States reached the unbelievable maximum of upwards of 70 cents. The mills plead for relief. The tax authorities were adamant. Litigation followed. The mills won. The tax authorities softened and offered to reduce the load, but their decisions came too late. The damage had already been done. The same industry which sought New England for favorable industrial conditions had already begun to move elsewhere. Some of the older mills went into liquidation, unable to compete under the handicap of such high costs. Others, more fortunate, moved South where the conditions were more favorable.

The tax authorities frantically offered tax reductions, rebates, immunity for years; anything to hold the industry in England, but "they closed the gate after the colt had fled." They were too late; too slow to read the handwriting on the wall; too reluctant to profit by the mistakes of the old country. The textile industry was gone, never again to flourish in a high cost area.

True there was a temporary revival brought about by the superficial effect of the code. It was, however, only short lived; merely "a shot in the arm" and when the temporary stimulation wore away, the industry found that devastating high cost orgy was still there and stronger than ever. It will take more than superficial efforts to ever revive textiles in New England again. The raising of costs elsewhere can offer only temporary relief and bring a similar inevitable ruin to all regions so affected. There are too many nations in the world itching for the opportunity to welcome industry in a realm of low living standards and minimum cost of living.

The South received industry with open arms. It did seem, immediately following the breakdown of Southern aristocracy, that there was a great future for its development in a field offering such an abundant supply of labor. And industry did thrive—for a time. Gigantic enterprises were developed giving employment to numbers, which would in 1850 have been considered unbelievable.

The unfortunate farmer, the backwoods mountaineer, the bankrupt small merchant, indeed, all types in business and profession found in the rapidly growing industry a wonderful opportunity to build anew a financial independence.

But here again, after years of growth and a reasonable degree of prosperity, there has developed that same old sinister demon, who seems to permeate men's hearts and mitigate against progress and success.

I have quoted a high tax rate per spindle in New England of over 70 cents at the peak of their prosperity. This was true as late as approximately 1915. At that time our Southern tax rates were low. Since then, however, as the New England industry went through the double process of migration and litigation, the tax rate per spindle has steadily decreased until the combined New England rate was in 1933 only 49c. The rate in Fall River was 41c and New Bedford 54c.

Simultaneously Southern rates steadily increased. As an example of the Southern trend, I quote the record of the tax rate per spindle in South Carolina as follows:

1922	.43	1926	.66	1930	.75
1923	.51	1927	.67	1931	.76
1924	.60	1928	.70	1932	.72
1925	.63	1929	.74	1933	.65

Thus by 1931 South Carolina had developed the highest tax rate on textiles in the world, an unenviable reputation. She had reached the same high pinnacle which New England had reached, about fifteen years before and she had reached this point by the same route, through the same experiences and with the same short-sightedness.

I mention South Carolina particularly as a fair example for comparison. The other Southern States have had very much the same experience. North Carolina reached the high point a year or so sooner than did this State. Georgia and Alabama are not quite there, though at the present rate of progress they are sure to attain the pinnacle of stupidity within a very short time.

I have used the tax rate per spindle based upon property taxes as a sort of barometer. Taxes have not been solely responsible for adverse industrial conditions. Other factors have contributed equally to the migration of industry.

High freight rates seem to have a propensity for following the development of industry and helping to shove it along its migratory way. We have just witnessed the absurd announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the carrier will be allowed to increase rates on coal, starch and other commodities, equally with coal to an estimated increase of 15c per ton. Such a step merely speeds the parting guest. It is just another one of those things.

Unreasonable power rates add to the misery and seem to appear just as industry has wished on it more in the form of costs than it can carry.

There are many other elements of high cost, which seem to attach themselves to industry as it grows too fast. Time forbids a full discussion of all these enemies of industrial progress.

However, I must not forget our old friend the legislature. Each Southern Textile State has its own variety. Each seems to vie with the other in the threat and often passage of impractical, stifling bills, which serve to make the development of the State's great industrial asset more difficult.

One man in the South Carolina Legislature this year offered a sufficient number of drastic non-sensical bills to bankrupt every mill in the State. His bills sought to control everything from the toilets to the office and vice versa.

The threat of such legislation, particularly the Godfrey Anti-Stretch-Out Bill, has already caused the State the loss of proposed new industries as well as the discouragement and liquidation of mills already established.

Fortunately this year in this State our legislature is composed of a large group of far-sighted, patriotic South Carolinians, who will not stand by and suffer the rape of the State's great industrial asset. They recognize the damage that can be done by ambitious regulatory legislation. I thank God that they do. I have nothing but the highest praise for the majority of our present General Assembly, who have their feet planted firmly on solid ground. May their seed multiply and may other State Legislatures in Southern Textile States get courage from the fine example of South Carolina. I hope that our State tax authorities will catch the spirit and co-operate to save for this State its one great financial and industrial asset. I hope our local officers will likewise see the light and strive to bring tax relief through governmental economies that our industry may not be driven to other fields.

I even hope against hope, that Washington will awaken to the gravity of the situation and prevent, or at least help, delay the migration of the textile industry to Japan,

to China, to Italy, to Germany and to South America. It gives you a gone feeling in the pit of your stomach to hear of the removal of a cotton mill from the United States to Argentine, and yet that is just what you are hearing and will continue to hear within the next ten years, unless steps are quickly taken to prevent it. And that brings me to the next phase of my story.

A few weeks ago, a famous textile engineer told me that this country is facing a shrinkage in spindles of at least 20 per cent within the next ten years.

With this thought in mind, I began to study other fields and wonder where industry will go.

There are two definite indices. The wage trend and the spindle record of the past few years.

In my study, here is what I found:

During the period 1925 to 1934

	High Pt. 1925	High Pt. 1934	%
1. U. S. lost in spindles	37,786,000	30,938,000	18.0*
2. Germany pained in spindles	9,500,000	10,109,000	6.4†
3. India " " "	8,500,000	9,572,000	12.6†
4. Italy " " "	4,771,000	5,487,000	15.0†
5. Brazil " " "	1,950,000	2,702,000	38.6†
6. China " " "	3,350,000	4,680,000	39.7†
7. Japan " " "	5,292,000	9,115,000	74.1†

*Decrease. †Increase.

It should be noted that fully 3,000,000 of the spindles of the U. S. are now inactive.

From these figures it would seem that Brazil, China and Japan have the call. But don't overlook the potency of the new Italian and German governmental policies.

And what do the wage tendencies indicate?

While wages in the United States have been for years steadily increased, and the code jumped textile wages up at one stroke more than 100 per cent, what has been going on in other countries?

While we have been kidding ourselves with the superficial prosperity of high standards of living and living costs out of proportion, what have our wise world competitors been doing? Here is the picture.

TREND OF TEXTILE WAGES

1926-1931—before our Code

	1926—Index	1931
Austria	100	1.36
Russia	100	1.25,3
France	100	1.24,4
Czechoslovakia	100	.979
Germany	100	.897
Italy	100	.888
Japan	100	.67

I haven't the figures on Brazil, but I know in a general way that Brazil and Argentine are in much the same category as Japan.

Incidentally, I find much in this picture that the manufacturers have in common with you cotton men.

Just as our superficial nationalistic policy and underestimation of foreign competition is driving the textile industry out of America, just so is the same policy gradually encouraging the growth of raw cotton in foreign countries at the expense of our curtailed Southern crop.

How long can we afford to decrease our own cotton crop 43 per cent in three years, while India increases 8 per cent, Egypt increases 22 per cent and Brazil increases 68 per cent? After we have given away to the world in the production of cotton and cotton goods, what will we Southerners and you cotton men do for a living?

To me the way seems clear. It calls for vigorous cooperative effort between producers, sellers, shippers, processors, converters and dealers of cotton and cotton products, and indeed, all other products looking toward a cessation of this absurd restrictive, impossible program.

Before passing on from this subject, I would only reflect that in the wage trend and the trend of other costs you have an infallible indication of the future path of textile migration. Two laws always ultimately prevail; "the survival of the fittest" and "the law of supply and demand." No superficial cost-raising, price-fixing or production-regulating policy will ever permanently displace either of these two fundamental laws.

If you raise your costs, your world competitor, who is beyond regulation, ultimately beats you in the market. If you restrict your production, this same ever-alert competitor will take your place at the wheel and world production will continue merrily on. There is only one solution to this problem in world competition, and that is in a greater production at a lower cost that more consumers may buy, more workers may work and more stockholders may profit, leaving it to personal initiative to produce a greater earning for the individual, who proves through works, not words, that he is deserving. A cruel doctrine? No doubt. But so are all the laws of nature cruel, and no one has ever beaten the laws of nature and of God. Industry always has and always will migrate to fields where industrial conditions are most favorable.

Industry in the South is today at the cross roads. Indeed, the trend of the past three years has been most alarming. The speed with which industry moves on; the rapidity with which the shrinkage of spindles takes place will be largely gauged by your foresight and mine, the alacrity with which we avoid the former mistakes of others.

Remove or seduce the Southern industry to any great extent and you cotton men and Southern cotton farmers will be the first to suffer.

The industry deplores the entry of the Federal Government into competition with you. It is fundamentally wrong and unsound; but as serious as government competition may be it is not to be compared with the seriousness of the loss of your nearest, your largest and withal your best customers, the Southern cotton mills. There are so many problems, which you have in common with the textile industry, that you both should be of one mind in the common defense.

What then are the major immediate problems facing cotton and cotton manufacturers? What influences are most sinister? Time does not permit a full study; however, I must mention a few.

May I remind you of the day when many of our mills enjoyed a fine patronage in China, in Japan, in India, in Africa, and in South America. That day is past. The steady rise of our costs gradually caused the dwindling of our export business. The codes and the processing tax finished the job. Today we export comparatively nothing. Our alert competitors, Japan, Italy, Germany and others have beaten us completely in world competition. However, that is only half the story. Our smart competitors are keen enough and brazen enough to take advantage of our fallacious nationalistic program. They are taking foreign tax-free cotton, and in diminishing quantities our own American cotton free of the processing tax. They are making it into cloth and shipping it in increasing quantities back into the United States, over high tariff walls, and still beating us badly in price. The growth of this development is alarming. It constitutes a menace as serious to you as it is to American mills.

(Continued on Page 10)

Stream Pollution and Textile Wastes *

By C. D. Blackwelder

Chemical Engineer, J. E. Sirrine & Company, Consulting Engineers, Greenville, S. C.

THE problem of stream pollution, due to textile wastes, is of increasing importance to the textile industry. This is evidenced by the fact that almost every State in the Union now has laws prohibiting the discharge of objectionable waste materials from industrial plants into the streams. It is a difficult and complex problem—one which must be studied from every viewpoint before a satisfactory solution can be obtained.

The rapid and increasing growth of our cities and industries has brought in its procession, pollution of streams and problems of sewage and trade waste disposal. Our cities have made great progress in solving the problem of stream pollution caused heretofore by raw sewage being discharged into the streams. In every State, modern sewage disposal plants are being constructed where needed. Great strides have also been made in the past few years by industries in the treatment and disposal of their trade wastes. Some of the industries having waste disposal problems, other than the textile plants, are steel mills, coke plants, oil refineries, canneries, milk product plants, paper and pulp plants, meat packing houses, beet sugar mills, starch factories, dye and chemical manufacturing plants, gas works, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.

The question arises—What is stream pollution? Water in non-polluted streams carries in solution, along with various other minerals and organic matter, a certain amount of atmospheric oxygen known as dissolved oxygen. If this water is heated, the dissolved oxygen, together with other gases, will be seen to escape in the form of small bubbles, just as the boiling plant is reached. If this water is allowed to cool and is exposed to the air, it will reabsorb the atmospheric oxygen up to a certain degree, known as the saturation point. The lower the temperature of the water, the more oxygen the water will absorb. This simple experiment illustrates just what happens in a polluted stream. Discharging into a stream, wastes that are high in oxygen consuming power, causes the stream to give up its dissolved oxygen in order to supply oxygen for the oxidation of the wastes. After the wastes have been oxidized, there may, or may not, be any dissolved oxygen left. In any stream the existing condition, as regards dissolved oxygen, is the resultant of the two opposing forces of deaeration, which is due to pollution of the water, and re-aeration. Shallow, swiftly running streams have a higher rate of reabsorption of oxygen from the atmosphere, while on the other hand, deep, slow moving streams have very little chance for reabsorption of oxygen.

The present statutes concerning the discharge of textile wastes into streams are of importance to organizations seeking locations for new plants, because they concern, not only the disposition of wastes, but in addition a supply of water suitable for textile processing. In nearly every case, the law includes a penalty for violation, however, legal action is taken only when there appears to be no disposition on the part of the manufacturer to effect a remedy. General practice follows a policy of co-

operation with the industries, rather than the enforcement of severe requirements.

The degree of treatment required for textile wastes varies greatly with local conditions. Every case of stream pollution has different characteristics and must be studied very carefully from every angle. More purification is required in some instances than in others. The pollution of streams by textile wastes is a complex problem, and one that cannot be solved without expert technology. The treatment of textile wastes, naturally, results in a certain amount of loss to the industry concerned and is an ever-present expense. The required treatment of a waste may, in the case of great competition in the manufacturing field, result in converting plant operation from a profit to a loss.

Federal control over discharge of sewage and industrial wastes into streams, lakes and coastal waters, is being sought by legislation to be framed by a committee appointed by Secretary of War Dern. Advocates of Federal control of stream pollution rely on decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that tributaries of navigable streams constitute a part of such waters and are, therefore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The water from many streams is not used for drinking and industrial purposes, and to demand that a manufacturer located on such a stream purify his waste discharge to a crystal clear drinking water standard would be placing an unjustifiable burden upon him. Some States are recognizing this fact, and only require that the wastes be treated to such a degree as not to be objectionable to landowners along the stream, nor to kill fish. Many industrial plants discharge relatively clear wastes, without chemical pollution. The color of a waste may, or may not, be an index of the polluting power of the waste. In many cases, a small amount of dye waste imparts a distinct color to water, yet does not impair the chemical quality of the water. There are other cases where a nearly colorless waste may, because of its high oxygen consuming power, acidity or alkalinity, be very harmful.

Textile industries that are among the main offenders are those that discharge large volumes of liquid wastes containing high percentages of organic solids, highly colored, spent dye and kier liquors, acids, starch wastes, and other chemical compounds. Of all the wastes just mentioned, the kier liquor containing its free caustic, organic matter and high oxygen consuming power, is the most difficult to dispose of properly.

What to do in order to eliminate or reduce stream pollution is a problem requiring intensive study, and it is not within the scope of this paper to undertake to describe the various means of treatment. The solution of textile waste problems involves much more than simple chemistry. It also involves the knowledge of general engineering principles. The problem can best be solved by the chemical engineer, thoroughly familiar with textile bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing operations, and the chemicals used in these various processes. He should have well equipped experimental and research laboratories in order to work out the various

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chemical reactions that are vital in the treatment and disposal of wastes economically.

Treatment of textile wastes is one of the problems that the textile manufacturer usually defers until pressure from an outside source is brought to bear. Many textile plants that are now threatened with lawsuits from property owners along the streams which are polluted with textile wastes, could put in the necessary plant for treating their wastes for far less than the cost of damage suits, injunctions, and the ill will of the public. These wastes are complex in composition and, therefore, cannot be treated properly without expense.

As waste treatment costs money, it is not economical nor efficient engineering to design a waste disposal plant to turn out a clear neutral effluent, if that degree of purification is not necessary. Various methods of treatment and disposal of textile wastes have been devised. In this short paper, no attempt will be made to describe these various methods; however, one general type of treatment plant, using chemical precipitation, will be mentioned. Local conditions govern largely the selection and degree of treatment.

Some of the wastes discharged from a textile bleaching and finishing plant are acid; some are neutral; and some are alkaline. These conditions may vary from hour to hour, therefore, it is necessary to make a careful study of the natural reactions between these various wastes. Provision should also be made for possible changes in the manufactured product that will of necessity change the chemical processing in the plant, which in turn changes the nature of the waste produced.

In some cases, it is found best to collect all the wastes discharged from a plant into an "averaging" basin or tank before any chemical treatment is applied. In other cases, two or more types of wastes should be collected into a basin, while one or more other kinds of wastes are collected in another basin. After the natural reactions take place between the various wastes in a certain basin, all the wastes are brought together to produce, as near as possible, a standard solution of wastes in a control chamber in which the flow of wastes to be treated is controlled automatically with such accuracy that the application of the chemical treatment will remain correct throughout the day. The wastes should flow into a mixing chamber and the chemicals be applied there, so that the wastes will be thoroughly mixed with the applied chemicals. The length of time the wastes remain in the mixing chamber is dependent on the type of wastes being treated and must be worked out for each individual plant's requirement. After applying the chemical treatment to the wastes, it flows into a flocculation or contact chamber, then into a settling basin. Most textile wastes, when chemically treated, produce a very feathery floc, which is much more delicate than the floc produced in the treatment of water before filtering. This makes it very necessary to avoid any hydraulic disturbances that would cause this floc to break up and redissolve. Large volumes of sludge are produced and means must be provided for removing this sludge at regular intervals or continuously; the latter way is the best, and makes it possible to use smaller settling basins.

Two plants processing exactly the same kind of textiles may have wastes that are very different in character, therefore, the wastes would require entirely different treatments.

It is very necessary to design the settling basins with the required retention period and flowing through velocities in order to allow complete precipitation of the settleable solids. The proper design of the settling basin is a much greater problem than the design of similar basins for water treatment.

In most cases, if the waste problem has been properly solved, the chemical reactions worked out correctly, and the hydraulics of the plant's design are good, no further treatment of the waste will be required. In certain cases, the settled clarified effluent will require filtering or secondary sedimentation, or further chemical treatment, for neutralization or stabilization. In order to handle the drying of the precipitated sludge in the settling basin, sludge drying beds, or lagoons, must be provided. In a great many cases, a portion of the precipitated sludge can be returned continuously by pumping and mixed with the wastes being treated, which reduces the cost of the chemical dosage.

The majority of the manufacturers have a mistaken idea as to the cost of a textile waste disposal plant. When local conditions are suitable, the "averaging" basins can be constructed of earth, concrete being used only where agitation occurs and for the settling basin. These plants can be designed so they are, practically speaking, automatic in operation, only requiring an attendant for a few minutes each day. Where space is very limited, the disposal plant can be designed on the upward flow principle, the tanks being made of concrete or steel. This type of plant would produce all the functions and reactions that normally take place in a plant laid out for horizontal flow. A plant of this kind finds favor with industries located in municipalities where ordinances have been passed requiring pretreatment of textile wastes before discharging them into the sanitary sewerage system. With this type of plant, the wastes can be treated so they will not cause disintegration of concrete surfaces of manholes, sewer pipe, sewage treatment structures, and the proper operation of sewage disposal plant.

In designing waste disposal plants, a careful study should be made as to the correct chemicals to be used for treatment. Patented compounds should be avoided, due to the usual higher price as compared with simple chemicals that can be obtained almost anywhere on the open market. In some cases, a larger initial investment in the plant is warranted when a reduction in the daily use and cost of chemicals can be made as compared with a less expensive plant requiring a much more expensive chemical dosage.

The cost of textile waste disposal plants and the chemical cost for operating them varies greatly with the capacity of the plant, the character of the wastes, the dilution factor of the receiving stream, and other local conditions. The initial cost of the plant varies from \$35 per 1,000 gallons capacity per 24 hours, to \$400. The chemical cost for operation varies from one-fourth cent per 1,000 gallons of waste treated up to 75 cents.

Manufacturers should keep in mind the possible necessity of having to treat their industrial wastes where danger of law suits or injunctions are eminent. A detailed study of conditions may reveal a waste of chemicals in the processing of the textiles that could be eliminated at quite a saving and at the same time partially eliminate some of the causes of stream pollution.

Jap Infants' Socks Offered At 75-85c

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton is now about the scarcest thing in Dixie, T. M. Marchant, past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said:

"Mills have difficulty in buying enough cotton for their uses," Marchant said. "The government owns most of the cotton and there is little to be had elsewhere. That is why many mills have so much trouble getting enough to supply their needs, for the government will not sell at the existing figure."

The Modern Exodus

(Continued from Page 7)

The imports of textiles from Japan alone have grown as follows:

Sq. Yds.		Sq. Yds.		Sq. Yds.	
1929.....	4,652,611	Jan., 1934	30,000	All of	
1930.....	3,540,360	April, 1934	537,000	1934	10,502,210
1931.....	5,783,792	Sept., 1934	683,000	Jan.-Feb.,	
1932.....	6,718,041	Nov., 1934	900,000	1935	24,000,000
1933.....	9,869,166	Dec., 1934	2,210,000		

This spectacular trend absolutely must not be allowed to continue. Regardless of the purposes of the Secretary of Agriculture, no man should be allowed to ruin the cotton farmer by stifling his domestic customers for the justification of a pet scheme no matter how attractive theoretically it may be.

Every farmer, every cotton man, every merchant, every professional man, and every worker as well as every manufacturer in the South should vigorously voice his protest against the serious consequences of the factor, which underlies all these recent problems; against the processing tax.

The processing tax is a serious menace to the farmer for it leads him to expect a bounty free of all encumbrances.

As a matter of fact the farmer pays a very dear price for his processing tax bounty. The prices for the textile products he and his tenants buy are increased by the price, particularly the heavier, coarser work clothes.

Furthermore, the tax stifles the textile industry, causes curtailment and a drastic, perhaps permanent decrease in spindle activity and subsequently a decreased market for raw cotton. As the tax comes entirely out of the pockets of the cotton textile industry, it seriously injures the only sure customer which the farmer has for his product.

Evidence of this effect is found in the following comparative study of the cotton and cotton goods prices:

	Oct. 1, '33	Apr. 1, '34	Oct. 1, '34	Apr. 1, '35	Inc. or Dec.
N. Y. Spot Cotton	9.90	12.20	12.50	11.30	1.40
38½" 64x60 5.35	36.11	36.11	37.45	32.10	4.01
39 68x72 4.75	37.41	36.81	38.00	33.25	4.16

These figures are taken from daily quotations of the *Journal of Commerce* of New York.

Note that even the processing tax could not hold the price of cotton up in 1935. Also note that while even the reduced price of cotton is down April 1, 1935, .0140 per lb., that the price of the leading print cloth constructions is down almost as much as the processing tax of 4.2.

This seems to me to be positive proof of the fact that it is the mill which has actually paid the processing tax. The mill has been utterly unable to pass the load on. It is strictly a tax on manufacturers for the benefit of the farmers without any benefit for farmers or anyone else.

Picture the plight of the manufacturer with his raw material prices up .0140 and his prices down more than four cents per lb.; with his labor costs doubled; his supplies increased in cost; his freight rates, his taxes and all other major elements of cost increased. What wonder is it that so many mills are today curtailing and so many are actually faced with the necessity of closing permanently.

To give you an idea of the increased cost due to the NRA I would say that exclusive of processing tax, exclusive of the increase in the price of cotton, freight, the basis and other similar items, the cost per pound on the standard print cloth construction 38½" 64x60 5.35, in-

cluding labor, supplies, repairs, power, fuel, property taxes, salaries, village upkeep, welfare and depreciation increased from 11.76 per pound March 4, 1933, to 20c July 29, 1933. This directly as the result of the code alone.

As a result of this circumstance, figures, compiled by my force operating the Print Cloth Group, show that there is not a single construction of print cloths, pajama checks or broadcloths that can be made by a single mill in our entire group, except at a loss, and the market is growing worse. I am told that much the same circumstance also exists among carded and combed yarn manufacturers, sheeting manufacturers and other classes.

What would you do if you were a manufacturer of goods that can only sell at a loss and can hardly sell at all, and if before you started to manufacture, you had to tie up a tax of \$21 per bale? Wouldn't you prefer to liquidate and let someone else do the worrying?

That is just what the cotton manufacturers would rather do, but they have not. Many mills have kept going, hoping against hope, piling up goods and losses, furnishing employment to thousands who must live. The statistics of the Print Cloth Group representing 50,000 looms show that stocks on hand unsold have increased more than 200 per cent since the introduction of the code and the application of the processing tax. Our mills have only sold their production two weeks since January.

No converter, no finisher, no fabricator, no jobber, and no retailer cares to load up with a heavy stock of such heavily taxed goods. As a result they do not buy; the manufacturer finds himself in a buyers' market as he has been ever since the processing tax, with the exception of the short space of three weeks, and the poor manufacturer automatically becomes the goat for this absurd and impossible experiment.

The manufacturer has no method of passing the tax on except by quitting. Many of them will be forced to. Unemployment will increase with "leaps and bounds;" payrolls will be stopped. Merchants, professional men, carriers, cotton men, as well as textile workers, farmers and manufacturers will suffer as they have never suffered before.

Friends, we are headed toward the most serious crisis the South has faced since the days of the reconstruction. Our one sole hope is to get rid of this insidious tax.

The burden is yours as well as ours. Your interests are as seriously at stake as the interests of the cotton mills.

Before closing, may I remind you that of all consumers, the processing tax penalizes the poor man most. Set, as it is, upon a poundage basis it is responsible for a much larger percentage of the ultimate price of coarser, heavier goods, than it is of fine goods. It is unfair to the working men. It is unfair to Southern mills, because they consume 86 per cent of our domestic cotton.

Also we should remember that it is causing cotton to permanently lose many of its markets, which were formerly lucrative. The government has persistently refused to fix an adequate compensating tax on rayon, silk, wool, jute, paper, sisal and other competitive products. As a result, the excessive shift away from cotton-made products has been tremendous. Many of these markets are lost for good, to you, to the farmer and to the cotton mills.

For the Southeastern farmer, however, the effect is most ironical. The Southeastern mills have paid most of the tax. The benefits to farmers have been paid largely

(Continued on Page 27)

Thirty-First Knitting Arts Exhibition

ATENTION of the knitting industry will be focussed on Philadelphia next week, where the Thirty-first Knitting Arts Exhibition opens on April 22nd. The number of exhibits on display exceeds those of last year and a large and successful show is expected.

In addition to the Exhibition, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers will hold its annual convention on April 24th. It is also planned to have on Monday, a conference of the entire hosiery industry to consider matters affecting the entire hosiery industry.

Among the exhibits on display will be the following:

American Aniline & Extract Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Booth 219, will demonstrate the qualities of their new Aquamarine Finish. Hosiery will be finished directly in the booth for those who are interested in seeing how this finish is applied. The testing of such hosiery, after finishing, will be carried on at all times. Representatives: A. B. McCarty, Thomas P. Key, F. A. Carsten, Jr., H. H. Kirkpatrick.

Adamson Bros. Co., Inc., New York, Booths 382-83-84, will show Lastex Yarns. Representatives: J. J. Fodor and Paul Linke.

American Bemberg Corp., New York, Booths 260-251, will show superfine filament Bemberg yarns and fabrics containing these yarns. Representatives: W. Schlie, H. A. Chapell, T. H. Johnson, H. Z. Heuston and Mrs. Louise Huston.

For the first time a complete range of seamless hosiery of Bemberg will be presented, including men's half hose and women's 260 to 320 needle regulation and knee length numbers.

Other merchandise which will be featured includes full-fashioned silk stockings with Bemberg welts, and standard service weight all-Bemberg stockings; milanese and tricot fabrics in 30 and 40 denier milanese constructions, 40 denier two-bar tricot fabrics, 50 denier one end of silk, 100 denier single bar fabrics, and novelties; undergarments fashioned of these fabrics; gloves and glove fabrics in milanese, tricot and novelty constructions both in regular and Matesa yarns; also new yarn dyed and cross dyed fabrics for outerwear.

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Booths 274-275-280-281-280A-281A, will have the following present: J. P. Holt, E. L. Dale, J. F. McCrudden, J. A. Holt, F. W. Hancock, J. R. Kenworthy, T. H. Vetterlein, C. D. Gott, E. F. Golden, R. Yeasley, C. B. Rapp, H. Lineberger, J. J. Neil, S. Keare, F. G. Miller, E. J. Neal, H. Buckley.

American Enka Corp. will show the new Englo hosiery and underwear yarn. The showing consists of the yarn in its various forms together with examples of the current Englo hosiery lines of a group of prominent mills.

Englo yarn is a new extra dull hosiery yarn developed by the American Enka Corp. during the past several years.

Arrow Needle Co., Manchester, N. H., Booth 8, will show a complete line of samples of the different needles made by them. Representatives: G. S. Dillon and G. L. Heaton, Jr., president and treasurer.

Allentown Bobbin Works, Inc., Allentown, Pa., Booth 152, will show bobbins and spools of every description used in the manufacture of silk, rayon and cotton, featuring special construction of spools with fibre heads. Representatives: B. Fenton Mack, Harry C. Mack.

Atwood Machine Co. will exhibit a full line of silk and rayon winding and twisting machinery. They will also exhibit a line of accessories which they manufacture. Representatives of the various sales offices will be in attendance throughout the show.

Edward R. Ammon, Inc., will show non-rotating type of inspecting machine. The form is now made of unbreakable black glass with a metal base.

Bahnsen Co. will display their latest Humiduct system designed to solve the most difficult humidifying problems in textile plants, also their latest type H humidifier, mas-

ter control and new Type J individual control. Representatives: F. S. Frambach, D. D. Smith, G. R. Lawson.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., Space 371, will show optical equipment designed by this institution for the control of quality and standards in the textile industry and allied fields. Representatives: W. H. Slocum, E. S. Bissell, J. I. Wexlin.

Boger & Crawford, Philadelphia, Booths 248-249-262-263, will show fine mercerized yarns. Representatives: Robert C. Boger, Robert C. Boger, Jr., Harry H. Haff, C. Richard Beck, Donald R. Jonas, Thomas F. Haigh, John R. Nevins, William R. Rietheimer, French Campbell, Jr.

H. Brinton Co., Philadelphia, will have on exhibition a number of ribbers making tops for infants' and men's hose. They will also exhibit a number of their cloth machines for making jersey fabric in fancy designs, handling mercerized, worsted and frill yarns.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, will exhibit a Tube-Tex range which extracts, processes, dries, conditions and folds tubular knit goods in one continuous operation.

The entire range is operated by one man and runs at from 25 to 35 yards per minute in all widths of goods up to 36-inch tubes. It has a capacity of from 350 to 400 pounds per hour.

Claims made for the Tube-Tex machine in addition to labor saving are: a saving in floor space of from 50 to 75 per cent and a saving of power of from 10 to 35 per cent.

Tube-Tex ranges are made in various designs to meet practically any plant condition. Representatives: J. Ebert Butterworth, Harry W. Butterworth, Jr., De Haven Butterworth, Albert Molte, W. E. H. Bell and Harry Lounsbury.

Cannon Mills, Philadelphia, Booth 243, will have the following representatives from their yarn department: S. M. D. Clapper, Harold E. Aken, C. Vernon Albright, Harold R. Barker, J. C. Bartlett, Henry Crumbliss, George H. Ellis, Charles H. Fenn, Martin B. Foil, Joseph J. Klumpp, Edw. W. Lancaster, Charles F. Pepper, Joseph B. Pope.

Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., Booths 220-221, will have the following representatives: George R. West, Jr., J. B. Frierson, Jr., D. O. Blevins, E. R. Kimball, Fred W. Frank, S. L. Diggle, Fred Lemmond, Alfred G. Symonds, J. Blackwood Cameron, Alexander Cameron, 3d, Charles Keller.

Dubied Machinery Co., New York, Booth 371, are to show a new type of Dubied hand knitting machine. Representatives: E. O. Spindler, Milton Wolf.

Du Pont Ravel Co., New York, Booths 205-206-233-234, are to show fabrics and products made of Du Pont ravel. Representatives: C. G. Hookey, R. C. Martin, F. B. Draper.

W. F. Fancourt & Co., Inc., Booth 185, will exhibit textile soaps, oils, specialties, featuring products for dyeing, degumming, delustering, also oils for conditioning silk and rayon. Representatives: W. F. Fancourt, Jr., W. F. Fancourt, 3d, Charles T. Harvey.

Fidelity Machine Co., Philadelphia, Booths 245-246-247, 264-265-266, are to show tubular knitting machines, Fidelity-Altamus bobbin winders for elastic and special yarns, multiple die creasing machine, braiding machine, complete line of Universal ribbers featuring two-color, three-color and four-color striving, half hose and anklet top machines equipped with Fidelity high speed elastic and Lastex laying-in attachment.

Fletcher Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Booths 215-216-217-218, will exhibit throwing machinery and extractors in operation.

One full length, 200-spindle, Fletcher "Apex" twister will be featured.

The Fletcher Duplex double-twister, with various types of rings.

The "Simplex" winder.

The latest Fletcher development in the throwing machinery line, the "Speedex" redraw.

Representatives: Otto W. Schaum, R. J. Bartholomew,

W. H. Rometsch, Jr., C. W. Moore, H. N. Rahn, Stanley Morton, Eugene A. Monnia.

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., Spaces 296, 297 and 319, will show the Model 7 cone winders in operation winding silk yarn and synthetic fibre yarn for knitting and cone warping. The machines will be equipped with their latest design attachments for dry winding and for conditioning yarn in the winding operation. Representatives: D. W. Bridgman, H. A. Cadle, C. B. Terry, R. W. Ensign, T. E. Connor.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J., Booths 156-157, will show Cooper Hewitt lighting for use in all departments of the knitting and weaving industries, together with a display of the new high intensity mercury vapor lamp especially adapted for high bay lighting and machine shop illumination. Representatives: Chas. F. Strebig, D. R. Grandy, W. R. Founders, R. B. Chipman and L. F. Gerisch.

Grand Rapids Textile Machinery Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., Booths 129, 161 and 162, will show dyeing and finishing machines. Representatives: W. H. Shields, W. F. Moon, A. Stormzand.

John W. Hepworth Co., Philadelphia, Booth 200, will exhibit looping machines in operation. Representatives: George Keyser and J. Sanders.

Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., representing Karl Lieberknecht of Reading, Pa., and Oberlungwitz, Saxony, builders of full-fashioned hosiery machines. This firm are also representatives of the Scherf needles and Helios sinkers and accessories. Their booth will be used as a reception place. Representatives: Louis Hirsch, Albert Friedmann, George A. Urlaub, Erwin Ruckel.

The Hemphill Co., Booths 99 to 104, will exhibit numerous Banner hosiery machines. Several new devices and machines will be shown for the first time at this exhibit. Representatives: Robert Lawson, Alfred Hutton, Jr., George McDowell, H. G. Cross, Robert Quinlan, Arthur Pelkey.

Alfred Hoffmann, Inc., West New York, N. J., Booths 301, 314, 315, are to display samples of stockings made on leggers and footers, also their jacquard full-fashioned hosiery machine.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, O., Booths 85, 86, 87, 88. Products to be shown: Spun-Lo, Premier and Dultone yarns and fabrics. Representatives: George Brooks, L. A. Wolin, C. R. White, P. B. Shannon, A. H. Skall.

Industrial Dryer Corp., Stamford, Conn., Booths 140-151, are to show H-W conditioner for silk and cotton yarn, H-W rayon conditioner, Harris humidifier. Representatives: George D. Millsbaugh, Charles M. Kitzmiller.

International Nickel Co., New York, Booths 13-14, are to show fabric forms of monel metal for use in textile mills and dyehouses, and nickel-clad steel equipment. Representatives: C. J. Bianowicz, E. A. Turner, F. L. LaQue, F. R. Bailey.

Jasper-Groz Needle Co., Inc., Booth 379, will display samples of latch and spring beard needles, also "Pemco" dye nets. Representatives: E. W. S. Jasper, Edward L. Jasper, Sanford A. Farrand.

Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J., Booth 350, will show specialties such as Monopole Oil, for dyeing and finishing, Hydrosulphite A. W. C. for stripping, Boil-off Oils for one-bath operations, Soluble Oils—Castor, Olive and Pine—Supertex printing gum, as well as those products added to the line more recently as follows: Delustre S-342E, Dull Finish W-716 and Dull Finish W-8-F. There will also be on display Wolf's complete line of soluble silk oils for throwster, knitter and weaver of rayon and silk. Representatives: F. G. Henckel, G. J. Desmond, Arnold Pfister.

Jacquard Knitting Machine Co., Inc., Philadelphia, will display circular Jacquard knitting machines, together with their products. A varied line of interesting samples will be on display at the booths, and a new type machine will be in operation.

Kaumagraph Co., New York, Booths 81 to 84, inclusive, will display dry transfers, embossed seals, lithographic materials and printing especially for the knit goods and textile trades. Representatives: G. M. Porges, S. W. Porges, A. F. Dooley, J. L. Reeves, H. A. Keech, A. D. Crawford, N. E. Griffith, D. O. Blevins.

Laconia Needle Co., Laconia, N. H., Booth 191, will show needles that they manufacture in both the screw rivet and rivetless types. Representatives: Archie B.

Sanborn, Hobart D. Sanborn, Charles B. Paulus, Walter H. Groat.

W. T. Lane & Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Booth 289, will show canvas baskets suitable for loopers, seamers, ribbers, and general purposes, also canvas hosiery trucks, and possibly a few specialties. Representatives: R. T. Lane.

Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn., Booths 340-351, will exhibit some new high speed sewing machines and machines for trimming and overseaming, blind stitch hemming, and overedging, both plain and ornamental.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., Booth 358, are to show samples of processing and finishing compounds used in boiling-off, dyeing, dulling, spotproofing and finish of hosiery and underwear. Also samples of hosiery and underwear processed and finished with Onyx compounds. Representatives: J. W. Huber, E. A. Brick, L. P. Brick, Charles E. Maher, E. W. Klumph, C. D. Ehrengart.

Paramount Textile Machinery Co., Chicago, Booths 239, 240, 254, 255, 256, will show Dual Heat hosiery drying machines, Paramount hosiery forms and tables, inspection machines, looper attachments. Representatives: Henry Pope, L. H. Oswald, T. W. Prosser, P. La Montagne, L. S. Kleinfeld, W. H. Albertson, W. L. Coggins, O. A. Siegel, J. J. Biselx, T. K. Long, Anna Donnelly.

Permutit Co., New York, Booth 365, will show the new high greensand base zeolite, Super-Zeo-Dur, and the single multiport valve for water filters and zeolite water softeners, the electrically controlled motor-driven automatic valve for zeolite water softeners, the electro-chemical feed control unit for coagulant or lime soda treatment, the plate type heat exchanger, Ranarex CO2 indicator and recorder and samples of activated carbon and the zeolites, Decalso and Zeo-Dur. Representatives: M. F. Corin, D. J. Hess, G. A. Weinhold, W. L. Lowrie.

Philadelphia Drying Machine Co., Booth 182, will show illustrations of drying machinery for raw stock, skein and warp yarns, hosiery, underwear, toweling and piece goods. Also tenter dryers, carbonizing equipments and vacuum extractors. Representatives: W. W. Sibson, C. H. Reumann, H. O. Kaufmann.

Philadelphia Metal Drying Form Co., Booths 169 and 194, will exhibit hosiery finishing equipment, machines for inserting tissue in hosiery, machines for inserting hosiery in cellophane envelopes. A complete display of interchangeable forms with attachments for boarding various sizes and shapes of hosiery on one form. Representatives: Paul Guggenheim, Joseph Seligman.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Booths 252-253-258-259, will show a working demonstration of the Proctor automatic boarding, drying and stripping machine for hosiery. Also to be shown is a new patented conditioning attachment. Representatives: Maj. C. T. Griffith, Charles S. Tiers, Harry B. Lex, Wm. J. Merrigan, Jr.

Ryce Button Hole Machine Co., Boston, Mass., will show eight button hole machines.

Royersford Needle Works, Inc., Booths 352, 353, will exhibit spring-beard needles, sinkers, dividers, etc. Representatives: Fred Heller, Dick Breidenbach.

Scholler Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, Booths 187-8, will show soaps, softeners, sulphonated oils, etc., and fabrics treated with them. Representatives: F. C. Scholler, L. M. Boyd, J. F. Novle, Geo. A. Pickering, E. S. Atkinson.

Scott & Williams, Inc., New York, Booths 105-116, will show a complete and varied line of circular knitting machines for the manufacture of plain and fancy hose for ladies and men, and also special circular machines for the knitting of underwear and special fabrics.

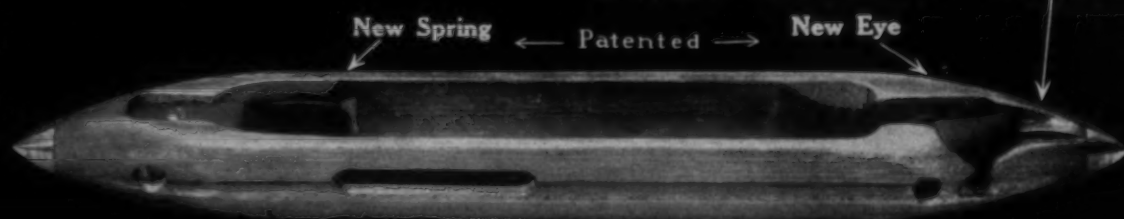
Smith-Drum Co., Booths 23 to 30, inclusive, will show their usual line of hosiery dyeing and skein dyeing equipment, also hosiery inspection forms and double sole thread cutters. Representatives: Harry S. Drum, W. C. Dodson, R. D. Howerton, J. E. MacDougall.

The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., Booth 172, will display Olate Flakes in the manufacture of silk and rayon hosiery and knit goods from the raw silk to the finished product. Representatives: E. M. Kelly, G. H. Best, W. W. Bray, W. B. Tucker, J. B. Crowe, H. H. Besuden.

Southern Textile Machinery Co., Paducah, Ky., will display dial SOTCO and Wright model loopers as well as
(Continued on Page 24)

New Stimpson Twin Groove Shuttle

It Has the Patent Twin Thread Track



Quick on Thread-up

Sure on Thread-up

Will Not Unthread

Improved First Pick

The Twin Grooves shift the Yarn from the first to the second track away from the point of the Eye early in the First Pick.

Locked in this second groove by the new wide point of a new Eye, there is increased tension on the First Pick. This eliminates many First-Pick weaving troubles and insures raising the Fork on First Pick.

From the second groove the Yarn is positively carried into the Side Eye at the start of the Second Pick.

If, as sometimes happens in weaving, the Yarn leaves the side eye, it never goes back of the second groove and immediately returns to the side eye on the next pick from the left-hand box.

The New Twin Groove Shuttle, with its Twin Thread Track, its Cast Iron Eye of special design to hold the Yarn in the second groove, and the new Spring that will not loosen, was designed to meet the new demands of High Speed Weaving.

**Like the High Speed Loom
It Scraps the Past
And Makes Older Shuttles Obsolete**

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

Personal News

J. V. McCombs has resigned as superintendent of the Franklinville Mills, Franklinville, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C.

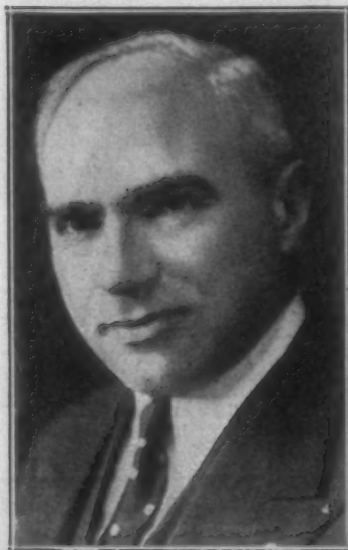
W. P. Harville has resigned as superintendent of the Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Mount Pleasant, N. C., to accept a similar position with the new Stanfield Hosiery Mills, Stanfield, N. C.

Nelson Harte, formerly overseer of carding and assistant superintendent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., has been promoted to superintendent. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

Fritz Zweifel and R. Bigham Smith, both widely known to the textile trade, have been added to the Southern sales force of H & B American Machine Co., according to announcement made by J. C. Martin, Southern agent. Southern offices of the company are located in Atlanta.

Victor H. Berman Honored At Testimonial Dinner

More than 500 social, political and business friends gathered last month at the Jersey City Elks Club to tender a testimonial dinner to Victor H. Berman, president and founder of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., in honor of his inductance into office as member of the Palisade Interstate Park Commission.



A distinguished group, which included Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, paid tribute to Mr. Berman's character and accomplishments in business, social and civic work. His many philanthropies and his active work in behalf of underprivileged youths of Jersey City were lauded by speakers and guests at the affair.

The high spot of the evening was the formal presentation of the certificates of office, signed by Governor Harold G.

Hoffman of New Jersey and Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York. Mrs. Berman made the presentation of a diamond studded gold badge of office.

The officers and employees of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. surprised Mr. Berman with a gift of a magnificent onyx desk set and bronze statue in commemoration of the event.

Representatives of practically every silk and rayon dyeing firm in the industry were among those present.

Wood Succeeds Morse With American Bemberg

Appointment of Theodore Wood to succeed Ernest C. Morse as advertising manager in charge of promotion for American Bemberg Corporation is announced by Dr. W. Schlie, sales manager of the company. Mr. Morse, who has been with the company for the past six years, has resigned to join the Associated Wool Industries as general director.

Mr. Wood, who has been connected with North American Rayon Corporation for the past year, was for seven years previous president of Wood VanderPyl Company, cotton goods commission agents. Prior to this he was for ten years director of sales for the Connecticut Mills and Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd. He was also identified with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the American Yarn Company.

Mr. Wood will take over his new duties with American Bemberg Corporation immediately, and will be assisted by H. Z. Heuston.

Students Plan Textile Show

Textile students at N. C. State College are engaged in making final preparations for the eighth annual Style Show and 16th annual Students' Textile Exposition to be held on the campus April 25th.

One hundred and twenty-eight girls from nine women's colleges in the State will take part in the Style Show. The young women participating in the show will wear dresses and garments designed and made in the advance domestic science classes of the colleges. Materials for the dresses were spun, designed, woven and dyed in the college laboratories by the State College students.

The Textile Exposition will feature displays of textile methods and products and also the operation of the textile machinery which is to be found in the textile school laboratories.

Young ladies from Meredith, Peace, St. Mary's, Catawba, Louisville, Queens-Chicora, Elon, Flora Macdonald, and the Woman's College will take part in the show.

Student officers for the Style Show and Exposition are: Hugh D. Whitner, Gastonia, superintendent; George B. Peeler, Shelby, assistant superintendent; Robert L. Peevey, Statesville, foreman of yarn manufacture; R. C. Going, Fieldale, Va., assistant foreman of yarn manufacture; D. A. Brannon, Rockingham, foreman of weaving; R. L. Rogers, Oakboro, assistant foreman of weaving; K. W. Horne, Mount Gilead, foreman of designing; M. M. Tuttle, Jr., Monroe, foreman of knitting; J. A. Boland, Burlington, assistant foreman of knitting; J. J. Griffith, Kernersville, foreman of dyeing; and W. F. Gaston, Belmont, assistant foreman of dyeing.

Study Hosiery Code

Hickory, N. C.—Discussion as to whether or not the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association would be favorable to the continuance of the hosiery code for another two years occupied the attention of representatives of approximately 100 hosiery mills at a district meeting here.

R. O. Huffman of Morganton, president of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and T. R. Durham of Charlotte, the executive secretary, were among the hosiery men present.

The matter of the code in its present setup as between mills operating automatic machines and mills operating

transfer machines was brought before the meeting and thoroughly discussed.

The alleged preference shown automatic mills which can knit with 75 per cent less help than the transfer mills, and at one-fifth the cost in the knitting, was declared unfair by transfer mills representatives present at the meeting.

According to mill men, with this matter adjusted satisfactorily to transfer mills, there would be no objection on their part to a continuation of the code.

Textile Patents Issued

In the recently issued patents to Carolinians, textile patents take the lead, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte, N. C.

Harry B. Iler of Greenville, S. C., was issued a patent on sizing apparatus whereby the selvage threads in a warp can be subjected to a less amount of sizing than the other threads. This comprises means whereby the selvage threads are not immersed in the bath but are raised and lowered with the other threads and receive the proper amount of sizing from contacting rollers running in the sizing solution.

W. P. Hornbuckle and R. F. Craig of Mount Holly, N. C., secured a patent on method and apparatus for extracting dye and treating solutions from packages of yarn. The packages of yarn are first subjected to suction to withdraw the dye and then the packages are placed over outlet ports from the suction fan and the exhaust from the fan is forced through and out of the packages. The suction removes the dye and prevents it from dripping down the exterior, resulting in spotted yarn. Packages can be subjected to suction and other to blowing at the same time from the same apparatus.

Sees Agitators, Not Process Tax, As Bane Of Mills

Somerset, Mass.—Labor agitators more than any other factor are responsible for the crisis facing the textile mills of New England, it is declared by J. K. Milliken, Mt. Hope Finishing Company, in an extensive interview published in *The Spectator and Bristol County Farm Journal*.

"If the Federal Government," says Mr. Milliken, "wants to save the jobs for million of workers by saving the mills it can embargo foreign textiles, as England has done; it can leave the law of supply and demand to take care of itself; it can leave to management the devices of wage equalization; it can do what it wants to do with the process tax so long as it collects it from everybody impartially.

"The furore over these matters misses the fundamental issue. It is the self-seeking, irresponsible, ruthless racketeering labor agitator that is doing the New England textile industry to death."

Mr. Milliken declares that a system of information which he has been active in organizing reports that at the present moment there are labor agitators boring away in Fall River, New Bedford, Pawtucket, Taunton, Webster and in many other towns.

"Operating in an industry which for years has been punctuated by the liquidation of many plants, and which has shown at best but a slim margin of profit as they no doubt well know, the United Textile Workers of America," Mr. Milliken states, "has evinced no sense of co-operation, but only a desire to destroy and tear down.

"It is a very different breed from the old organization of craft unions based on years of apprenticeship and upon pride in their skill and their work. It is not incorporated. Its signed agreements seem to have no more effect than mere 'scrap of paper.' So far as I have been able to learn the 'organizer' who comes to create dissatisfaction and unrest at a plant is responsible to nobody."

"The flight of capital and industry from Massachusetts is without parallel," according to a recent report made on this State by the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association in an effort to warn its members of the tendencies at work. Closing of 2,035 mills and loss of jobs by 352,000 operatives summarize, in the Pennsylvania manufacturers' opinion, the consequences of labor trouble and the absence of a constructive, legalized method of combatting them."

During the textile strike, Mr. Milliken kept his plant operating, turning the town into an armed camp to keep off agitators. After the strike Mr. Milliken filed suit against Francis J. Gorman and Thomas F. McMahon and other leaders of the U. T. W., and this case is being watched with interest as another Danbury Hatters' case, in which the individual responsibility of union leaders for strike damage had been fixed.

Johnston Asks Peace Between Mills and Workers

Greenville, S. C.—A plea for co-operation between mill managements and workers in South Carolina was made by Governor Olin D. Johnston in a statement issued here Sunday.

"The problems and differences between employers and employees have been many in the past, and many still exist, but there is none that cannot be worked out on the basis of reasonableness and cool deliberation," he said. "This will give both useful and gainful employment. I would hasten the day when no State stood ahead of South Carolina on the encouragement of industry and in the fair treatment and equitable taxation of her business and industries. * * * I am always ready to lend my personal efforts and influence of my office in bringing about a more harmonious understanding between capital and labor."

The Governor pointed to the important part played by the textile industry in the life of the State from an economic standpoint. Last year there were 86,660 persons employed in the cotton mills of this State and wages totalled \$54,333,067. "These millions contributed largely to the economic wealth of our people," he said.

Last year the textile plants of South Carolina paid more than \$5,000,000 in taxes to the various governmental units of the state.

Eastern Carolina Group Meets April 25th

A very interesting program has been prepared for the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, on April 25th.

M. R. Harden, chairman, will preside. There will be a discussion on carding, led by D. F. Lanier, superintendent of the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., and a discussion on spinning led by T. W. Mullen, superintendent of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company.

An interesting feature will be an address by Frank Rowe, chief technician of the Saco-Lowell Shops. He will speak on "Modern Textile Machinery and Its Application to the Average Mills."

S. T. A. Meeting in Greenville

An address by J. E. Sirrine, president of J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, and the presentation of a Distinguished Service Medal to Marshall Dilling, executive secretary, were the highlights of the luncheon meeting of the Southern Textile Association in Greenville last week.

The lunch was a part of the program in connection with the Southern Textile Exposition and drew a large attendance. It was held at Dave Stansell's Place and proved a very enjoyable affair.

Culver Batson, president of the Association, presided and introduced the speakers. H. H. Iler, former president of the Association, presented the medal to Mr. Dilling.

MR. SIRRINE SPEAKS

In his opening remarks, Mr. Sirrine paid high compliment to the activities of the Association and to the work of the superintendents and overseers. He stated that he was fully aware of the difficulties under which the operating executives must often do their work. He mentioned the handicaps that are imposed by old machinery, poor cotton and other similar factors which increase the problems of the operating executives.

These men, Mr. Sirrine stated, have labored patiently and have builded well. They have made tremendous progress in operating their machinery more efficiently. The drastic reduction in average weekly working hours since he entered the industry have been accompanied by a labor cost that is only twice as high as in the period of long hours, he stated, in citing the efficient work of the operating executives.

In illustrating the troubles that the superintendents formerly had in getting suitable cotton for their mills, Mr. Sirrine told the story of the darkey who was continuously being begged for more money by his wife.

"Every time I come home that woman asks me for money," the negro stated.

"What does she do with all that money?" a white friend asked.

"I dunno," he answered; I ain't never give her none yet."

The situation has been generally changed in more recent years, the speaker said. Most mill executives have come to appreciate the worth of their operating forces and to supply them with the proper kind of cotton.

INDUSTRY IN SERIOUS CONDITION

"I am an optimist," Mr. Sirrine stated, "but the textile industry has reached a point where something must be



MARSHALL DILLING



H. H. ILER

done. The government has shown that it is impossible to build an umbrella big enough for all of us to stand under. In the future, the old law of the survival of the fittest is bound to obtain to some extent."

The industry, Mr. Sirrine declared, must decide whether it is to go forward or backward. It cannot stand still. At present, the mills are facing foreign competition of a type that is almost unsurmountable. He commented on the great inroads that the Japanese have made in the world's textile trade. It is made possible, in the opinion of one Japanese manufacturer, because of the difference in wage rates.

He showed that the Japanese pay a weekly wage of \$1.68 for 60 hours, the English pay an average of \$8.50 for 48 hours and American mills pay from \$12 weekly and upward, for 40 hours operation.

American mills are not able to meet this sort of competition, without protection for the home markets. The situation is serious enough to justify a virtual embargo, he stated.

The mills are also faced with a diminishing home market, as shown in the past eight years. In 1927 the per capita consumption of cotton goods in America was 71 yards, while in 1934 it was 54 yards.

The mounting costs which have been forced upon the cotton mills have thrown the prices of cotton products out of line with those of other competing fibres and commodities. This has made for reduced buying of cotton products, he said.

CHANGE IS PERMANENT

Mr. Sirrine pointed out that people do not like long hours and low wages, but that wages in the textile mills had never been as low as had been generally believed. The wage equivalents enjoyed by mill employees have never been generally understood. He said, however, that he did not expect a return to former hours and wages and that the industry must look to itself to meet this situation.

BETTER TOOLS, IMPROVED METHODS NEEDS

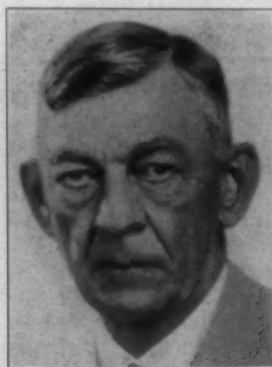
The safest and soundest way in which the mills can work their way out of their present troubles is through the use of better tools, and improved methods, Mr. Sirrine said. No matter what conditions may prevail, "success comes to those who do things best."

Many mills have passed from the picture because of

(Continued on Page 23)



CULVER BATSON



J. E. SIRRINE

Will Secretary Wallace Listen to Reason?

By Frederick Moore
of Rhyne, Moore and Thies

If Secretary Wallace could resist making speeches in condemnation of those who are opposed to the processing tax in its present form, long enough to examine the true facts of the situation, he might be persuaded to favor an amendment to the present plan of collecting the tax, if under his program the AAA just has to have the funds.

The three main objections of the textile industry to the processing tax follows:

First: The tax is collected in advance of selling and market possibilities, thereby freezing funds for an indefinite length of time. As an illustration, the Avondale Mills of Alabama have an accumulated stock of cotton goods on hand of 12 million pounds, nearly six times that of normal, upon which has been paid and into which is frozen a tax approximating \$600,000. There are many others in the same position.

Second: The tax forces the price of textile goods, approximately 16 per cent above the current economic price level of other commodities, creating thereby unequal exchange values and curtailment almost to the extent of the tax. The Fairchild's retail price index at December 31, 1934, gives the average quotation of commodities, 87.4 per cent of the 1931 level, or approximately 75 per cent of the 1929 level. Cotton goods are selling on an average from 90 to 95 per cent of the 1929 price level. It is economically impossible for manufacturers to receive more for these goods, than their reasonable price position in the range of current prices, namely, 75 per cent of the 1929 price level, without curtailment to the extent that the price exceeds the general level.

Third: The tax, by its basis of application is unequally distributed and collected over different yarns and constructions of cloth. On a 32-inch 64x58 5.75 gingham, the tax is 16 per cent of its manufacturing cost (exclusive of the cost of cotton and waste); on a 38½-inch 64x60 5.35 print cloth, it is 30 per cent; on 8 singles carded cones, it is 79 per cent. The tax ranges all the way from 12 to 90 per cent of the manufacturing cost, depending upon the product manufactured.

Mill executives know full well that a maximum volume of trade depends, neither upon high or low prices, but upon balanced prices, i.e., prices that promote the exchange of equal values. Unequal values cannot be exchanged for long on an equal basis. The above facts constitute three strong arguments for the total removal of the processing tax. However, the first and the third can, without destroying the tax, be wholly eliminated if the AAA will change the method and form of collecting the tax. If the tax is collected at the time the finished goods move into the hands of the consumer, for only at this time does real evidence of an ability to pay exist, at least two-thirds of the difficulties of the industry will have been removed.

It is not enough for Mr. Wallace to say, that in its present form the tax is "easy and inexpensive to collect" and that the revenue derived therefrom "can be forecasted with a high degree of accuracy." If the government can account for expenditures made in three years in an

(Continued on Page 25)



Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Strapping is made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leather is made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and is especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We are thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers pertaining to cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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Boston, Mass.

Southern Agent

Ernest F. Culbreath

Ninety Six, S. C.



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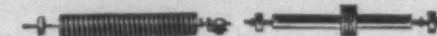
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Textile Show a Real Success

ONE of the nice things about our stay in Greenville last week was the impression we gathered that the Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition was one of the best, if not the very best, that has been held since the textile shows were started there.

To begin with, the exhibits themselves were very interesting and instructive. They reflected all of the major improvements that have been made in textile machinery, methods and auxiliary equipment in the past two years. The best proof of this was found in the large and interested crowds that were constantly talking with the exhibitors.

The attendance was consistently large each day of the Show. A number of veterans of the affair told us that the crowd through the early days of the week was larger than is customary and showed a steady increase during the latter part of the week.

The number of practical mill men visiting the Exposition was this year larger than ever before. The list of executives, superintendents, overseers and master mechanics who registered at the booth of the Textile Bulletin is the largest we have ever known. In talking with the visitors we found that all of them had very complimentary things to say about the Show.

The exhibitors themselves were usually very enthusiastic about the success of the Exposition this year. Comment from them reflected a great deal of satisfaction over the event.

The management of the Show and all those who had a part of it are naturally very much gratified over the real success this year.

Believe It Or Not

ON page 5 of this issue we are publishing a portion of an address made by Robt. Ripley, the well known author of the "Believe It or Not" illustrations. Mr. Ripley's reputation for accuracy of statement makes it impossible to depreciate or discount what he says.

According to Ripley the Communists have since 1917 seized and confiscated more than \$40,000,000,000 of wealth which is even more than the United States will owe when the Roosevelt administration gets through with its experiments.

In spite of that share-the-wealth plan not a working man in Russia now owns an automobile or his home.

Prof. L. Tarashevich, noted Russian Socialist, says that 30,000,000 Russians have starved to death since the Communists took charge and Ripley says that during 1932 there were 4,000,000 peasants who starved to death in the rich grain-growing sections of Ukraine and North Caucasus.

It is to that Russia where there is no freedom of speech and where starvation and death stalk, that President Frank Graham and Prof. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, are seeking to influence young men of America to go and attend a summer school.

They know, as Ripley states, that while in Russia the students will be taught Communistic doctrines and will be shown only those things which the Soviet Government wishes them to see.

The attitude of Russia towards the United States is expressed in the following extract from a speech by Dictator Stalin as quoted by Ripley:

I think, comrades, that the Communist Party of America is one of the few Communist Parties in the world upon which history has placed tasks of decisive importance from the point of view of the international revolution.

I think that the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will be unleashed in America, and when that revolutionary crisis comes in the United States, it will mark the end of world capitalism. The Communist Party of the United States must be armed to be able to meet this historical moment and to head the forthcoming class war."

Stalin urges the Communists in America to arm and to stage a revolution while President Graham and Professor Odum urge young men to go to Russia and sit at the feet of those who teach Communism.

The address of Robt. Ripley has been reprinted in one Georgia newspaper but will appear in

few, if any, North Carolina papers because most of the editors are alumni of the University and to publish the facts as given by the author of "Believe It or Not" would reflect to some extent, at least, upon persons who have painted a somewhat different picture of Russia.

We urge that the Ripley article be carefully read and that an effort be made to get local papers to publish same.

The Right To Work

IN the decision of the Textile Labor Relations Board in case of the Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C., we note the following very significant and very important statement:

Coequal with this right (the right to strike) are the rights of the miller to run his mill and the other employees to work.

Thus while John Peel, the carpenter, and Geo. Googe, the printer, and other non-textile leaders of the textile industry are abusing Governor Talmage of Georgia for protecting citizens in entering their chosen places of employment, the Textile Labor Relations Board declares that, while labor has a right to strike, the miller has an equal right to run his mill and that those employees who do not wish to strike also, have an equal right to enter their places of employment.

This must be a hard blow to Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman because the only thing they secured from the general textile strike was the Textile Labor Relations Board and now that board has declared that the right to work is coequal with the right to strike.

The board also held that a striker could not remain away from his job indefinitely and claim the right to return to same whenever it suited him.

The pertinent paragraphs in the Alexander Manufacturing Company decision were:

Without undertaking to define the right or equity of a striking employee in his job, it may be readily conceded that the act of striking does not, per se, terminate the relationship of employer and employee. There is an intention on the part of a striking employee to return to his job, upon condition, which intention negatives the severance of the relationship as far as he is concerned.

The conclusion, however, does not follow that the striking employees have a claim to their jobs which persists for any definite period of time and which would be superior to all intervening rights.

"It is to be observed that there was no controversy between the employer and the employees, and no collective contract of employment between them prior to the strike of the complainants in this case.

The failure to reinstate the strikers in their former positions was not due to their union activities, but to the fact that others had been employed in their stead, when

they refused to return to their positions after being requested to do so, and no work was available for them after the strike was called off.

"The question of the right to strike is not involved in this case. This is conceded. It should be remembered, however, that coequal with this right are, the rights of the miller to run his mill and of other employees to work.

The Fight Goes On

THE fight against the cotton processing tax has grown like the well known snowball rolling down the hill. Cotton manufacturers are showing a militant spirit in waging their battle that is particularly commendable in the face of the cool reception they are getting in Washington.

Since our last issue, President Roosevelt, back from a vacation, was met by a delegation of New England Governors, who presented a strong argument for the removal of the tax and the checking of Japanese imports.

To the tax removal plea, the President turned a deaf ear. He apparently sees eye to eye with Secretary Wallace on this subject. Mr. Wallace's views are by now fairly well known. The President did, however, agree to another textile conference before the week is ended.

The President, when informed of the tremendous increase in sales of Japanese cotton goods in this country, again was unmoved in behalf of the mill men. He countered with figures showing that Japanese imports are only about seventenths of one per cent of our total production.

Apparently Mr. Roosevelt isn't fully informed as to the effect of the Japanese business. Granting that his figures are correct, he seems to be missing the real significance of Japanese competition. The true measure of the situation is not volume, but price. Japanese goods are coming into this country in sufficient volume to break domestic prices. They are being piled upon the already large stocks at home. The cheaper goods, added to the surplus we already have, has bogged down prices to the point where sales are being made at less than cost. That fact, plus the tremendous increase already shown in Japanese imports this year, tells the story.

New England mills have pledged themselves to a legal fight on the processing tax. One mill has already a case in court that is going up for a Supreme Court decision.

Our frank opinion is that it will be best for the industry to have this tax question settled as soon as possible. The uncertainty over the situation is hurting the markets just at a time when sales of cotton goods are showing a real improvement for the first time in many weeks.

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Greensboro, N. C.

Mill News Items

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Collins Manufacturing Company, which last summer leased the Beaver Cotton Mills at Craggy, is being sued for \$4,777.73 for electric power by the Carolina Power & Light Co. The suit was filed in Superior Court.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—H. A. Redmond, president of Alabama Mills, Inc., says he is considering moving the Jasper Cotton Mill to Clanton "unless things quiet down." He declares final action will be determined "in the light of what happens in the next few weeks at Jasper."

SHELBY, N. C.—A two-story brick warehouse, 40x80 feet, to be used for the storage of supplies and machinery parts will be constructed by the Cleveland Cloth Mills, according to an announcement made by O. M. Mull, secretary and treasurer.

MOBILE, ALA.—Iselin-Jefferson Company has been appointed selling agent for the Mobile Cotton Mills, operating Mobile Cotton Mills, McComb Cotton Mills of McComb City, Miss., and Selma Cotton Mills of Selma, N. C. These mills manufacture wide sheetings, drills, twills, satens and specialties for the industrial and mechanical trades.

ROSSVILLE, GA.—Representing an expenditure of about \$50,000, the Peerless Woolen Mills, in the northern part of this county, have begun the erection of a large brick building. The first floor will be leased floor will be given entirely for recreational purposes for the mill operatives and will be provided with a gymnasium, motion picture show and other recreational facilities.

STANFIELD, N. C.—The Stanfield Hosiery Mills have been incorporated here by Wade H. Love, W. P. Harville and Brooks Jerome. The company has an authorized capital of \$100,000, with \$10,000 subscribed.

Work on the building has been started and 22 machines for seamless hosiery machines are to be installed. Mr. Harville, former superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, will be in charge of operations.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Contracts for immediate delivery of 25 full-fashioned hosiery knitting machines have been placed by the Wiscassett Mills Company.

The new machines will be 45 and 48-gauge. It is reported that part of the new equipment will be German-made and part will be manufactured in this country.

The new machines will give the mill a total equipment of approximately 180 full-fashioned machines.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—All officers and directors of the Cannon Mills Company were re-elected for the coming year at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company.

Members of the board of directors, all of whom were re-elected, are as follows: John J. Barnhardt, David H. Blair, A. Luther Brown, Charles A. Cannon, Martin L. Cannon, Arthur W. Fisher, Alexander R. Howard, Gilbert R. Lewis, Charles E. Stevenson, William J. Swink. The officers, all of whom were re-elected, are as follows: President, Charles A. Cannon; treasurer, Gilbert B. Lewis; secretary, Hearne Swink; vice presidents, A. Luther Brown, John J. Barnhardt, Alexander R. Howard, Charles

Mill News Items

E. Stevenson, Arthur W. Fisher, William J. Swink, Fred-eric A. Williams. Edward Sauvain is assistant treasurer and E. Gray Bost and Joseph J. Boyle are assistant secretaries.

It was announced that the common stock of the corporation had earned \$2.57 per share during the year. According to the report, taxes paid during the year 1934 amounted to \$3,073,212.59. This was equivalent to \$3.07 per share of stock and represents more than 12½ per cent of the net sales, or over 40 per cent of the total payroll for the year. Of this amount the cotton processing tax represented \$2,341,200.07. During the year the expenditures for machinery, buildings, etc., amounted to \$1,-891,310.

The report to stockholders states: "The officers of the company are taking an active part in the effort that is now being made by the textile industry to have the processing tax removed. This tax was expected to raise approximately \$125,000,000 per year. On account of the tax being assessed when the cotton was opened and all costs being added to same from the manufacturer to the retail distributor of the goods, the public has been called upon to pay \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 additional for the goods consumed.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Ninety shares of the capital stock of Musgrove Mills, a unit in the Hamrick group, sold here at an average of \$2.75 a share. Twenty-four shares of Merchants and Planters National Bank stock brought \$96 per share. The stocks were sold at auction by C. M. Smith as administrator of the estate of R. A. Jones, former mayor of Gaffney.

Large Crowd Expected for Augusta Meeting

A very large attendance is expected in Augusta next week for the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The officers have arranged the most ambitious program that has been attempted in recent years.

The sessions will open in the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel on Thursday morning, April 25th, and continue through Saturday morning.

After the opening formalities on Thursday morning, the convention will hear addresses by Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president Cotton-Textile Institute; George A. Sloan, chairman of the code authority; President Wm. D. Anderson, of the Association; Frank P. Douglas, chairman Textile Relations Board. The report of Secretary McLaurine will also be made at this session.

On Thursday afternoon, Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, will speak at 2:30.

An informal dinner and a Style Show conducted by Miss Katherine Cleveland, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will be the chief events Thursday evening.

A symposium on Merchandising will be held Friday morning, featuring speeches by Saul F. Dribben, of the Cone Export & Commission Co.; Flint Garrison, of the Wholesale Dry Goods Code Authority; Arthur Fluegelman; David Ovens, president National Retail Dry Goods Association, and Worth Howard, of the New York offices of the Donnelly Garment Company.

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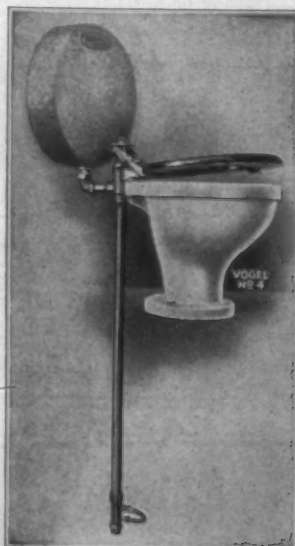
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Friday afternoon will be devoted to committee meetings, golf and other recreation.

The convention will end Saturday morning after usual business session.

Baylies Sees "Fight For Life"

The cotton textile industry "in plain English is fighting for its very life and for the prosperity and well-being of a great section of New England people," Lincoln Baylies, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, told members of the Boston Kiwanis Club.

"We don't ask or want sympathy," said Baylies, who is chairman of the publicity section of the Northern cotton mills policy committee. "What we who are in the trenches want and need is understanding and support from the general public and industries in this section."

"Cotton manufacturers are no worse and no better than other manufacturers. To read what some people say one would think we were a bunch of money-grabbing exploiters of women and children, when as a matter of fact all we are trying to do is hold down jobs ourselves and at the same time keep jobs in existence for thousands of others.

"The New England cotton textile industry is an outstanding victim of the disarrangement of production to demand that was prevalent in the post-war period. New England had about 19,000,000 of the 37,000,000 spindles in place in 1923. Today there are about 10,500,000 spindles in this section. Massachusetts alone lost 6,500,000 in that time. Think of it, from 1920 to 1933 (before the NRA) eighty mills went by the wayside in this State with a loss of 71,000 jobs.

"Two reasons for this terrible industrial loss are high taxation and handicapping legislation. Fall River, for instance, at one time collected 60 per cent of its tax levy from cotton mills. Social legislation that betters working conditions and earning power is good, but when it exists in only one section it penalizes that section, and in the end workers are worse off because they have no jobs at all.

"You have heard much recently of the processing tax on cotton. It is 4.2 cents a pound, roughly \$21 a bale. Payment must be made within 90 days. Theoretically, the tax is paid by the consumer, but in reality the high prices on cotton goods—prices pushed upward by the tax and the NRA—have caused a 'buyers' strike' insofar as cotton goods are concerned. The government has the tax money, the consumer won't pay the high prices, and when the goods are finally disposed of at lower prices, who pays? The manufacturer, of course.

"Slow moving goods means slowing down in production. That, in turn, means lower weekly wages and further additions to operating costs; constant losses means dwindling capital—the result is the liquidation parade of the last decade. In the year ending July 1, New England will pay \$31,000,000 in processing tax and get back less than \$1,000,000.

"Japanese competition is a live and potent menace today. Japan stepped up her production of textiles during the hectic days of the war. Now about 70 per cent of her spindles are controlled by six powerful families, able to buy co-operatively, and sending their merchandise overseas in government-subsidized boats. Wages are less than 50 cents a day, the operatives work 60 to 80 hours a week, and their machinery is extremely efficient. Hence, the Japanese can sell below our lowest prices, and they do! For example, an exact duplicate of a domestic gingham, with a mill price of 10½ cents a yard, was landed

by the Japanese in New York, duty paid, at 7 cents a yard. That's tough competition.

"The competition becomes even tougher when we realize that in the boom year of 1929 Japan sent us 1,250,000 square yards. It is estimated that if the rate of importation for the first quarter of the year is continued—and it appears to be going higher—there will be imported more than 61,500,000 square yards in 1935!

"Reckless labor leaders have harassed the industry. They aren't all that way—there are a few fine men among them, but I regret to say only a few, and they are the ones who honestly have the welfare of the workers at heart. The United Textile Workers, which organized the general textile strike, had, according to figures presented at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, a total of 38,700 members, not all of whom pay their dues. They represent 5.5 per cent of the textile employees of the nation, and the leaders propose to speak for the 100 per cent.

S. T. A. Meeting in Greenville

(Continued from Page 16)

worn out equipment, poor location, or poor management.

"The South must decide whether it is to join the parade of liquidation that is already under way or make goods of suitable quality at a price which the public will pay."

NEW EQUIPMENT PAYS

Mr. Sirrine advised the superintendents and overseers to search their plants for weak spots and strengthen such spots. The textile industry is old, is so standardized and machinery lasts so long that weak spots in both equipment and methods are often overlooked. "Does new equipment pay?" Mr. Sirrine answered this question by saying the savings effected by new machinery are generally in excess of the actual savings that are apparent. Long draft spinning, for instance, he said, effects a definite saving in the card and spinning rooms and goes further in indirect benefits beyond that that cannot be figured in dollars and cents. In his experience he said that he has never known a mill company which had modernized its plant that regretted the action, or would be willing to go back to its former equipment.

The textile industry is developing a new technique, is utilizing new and better machinery and methods, he declared, asserting that the industry was generally ahead of others in this respect. The salvation of the mills, he stated, rests upon new methods and equipment. The mills must have both, or get out of the picture.

The old order is gone, including former hours and pay scales, he declared. Mills must meet new competition with new and better tools and methods.

The mills need to protect themselves, their workers and their stockholders by using the best available means of operating efficiently and economically. There is no other way out of the doldrums, he said.

OUTLOOK

The present outlook is uncertain, Mr. Sirrine stated. The processing tax is unfair and unjust, but is not the whole trouble. The public mind is confused. Buying power has declined. The mills must cure their own ills by producing better merchandise at better prices. The textile industry has entered a marathon, not a sprint, he stated.

The textile industry is a basic and essential industry and must be kept alive. The way is out is through better

(Continued on Page 34)

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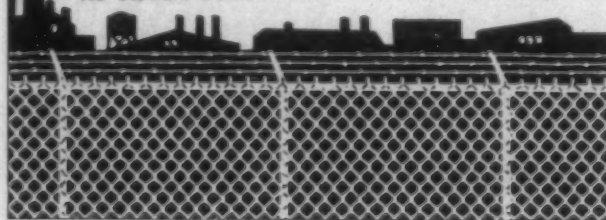
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Thirty-First Knitting Arts Exhibition

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cylinder hosiery loopers. Representatives: J. T. Balthasar, R. N. Parkin, Charles Holcomb.

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Booths 244-250-261, will have the following representatives in attendance: J. S. Verlenden, R. J. Mathewson, W. H. Thatcher, Charles F. Smith, M. A. Henderson, W. S. Lawson, J. P. Rickman, Wm. H. Hall, E. R. Dillmore, George H. Greene, R. B. Lewis.

Standard-Trump Bros. Machine Co., Inc., Spaces 105-116, will show a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of men's and children's plain, fancy and broad rib half-hose.

As sole American representative of the Bentley Engineering Co., of Leicester, England, Standard-Trump Bros. Machine Co., Inc., will exhibit a range of Komet machines designed for knitting men's and children's broad rib hose.

Textiles, Inc., Philadelphia, will occupy a booth, but make no exhibit. A. W. Latta, representative.

Textile Machine Works, Reading Pa., Spaces 284-285. Representatives: N. E. Richards, R. W. Weaver, Henry Printz, E. A. Shoemaker, Paul Kroener, S. E. Kalbach.

Tompkins Bros. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., will display caps from automatic shaker hockey machine, fabrics from their other machines. Representatives: W. A. Ingalls, Mr. Latta.

Torrington Co., Philadelphia, will display various types of latch, spring beard knitting needles; swing, shoe and hook needles; ball and needle type bearings and various specialty machine parts which the company manufactures. Representatives: L. J. Ross, W. Thompson, W. T. Bell, A. R. Brown, R. Brace, A. Van Alt, W. Myers, C. Rowe, C. Talcott, H. D. Blake, Jr., C. Epps, J. W. Sullivan, W. G. Schick, P. S. Warner, W. C. Wiechardt.

Tubize Chatillon Corp., Booths 380 and 381, will display rayon yarns, knitted fabrics and garments. Representatives: E. H. Bogardus, E. D. Bryan, J. R. Morton, C. D. Swartout, N. B. Richardson, L. F. Smith.

Union Special Machine Co., in co-operation with American Safety Table Co., have ten sections of space (272-3, 282-3, A'3A, 294-5, 320-1) in which will be exhibited machines for all sewing operations on hosiery and knitted underwear. In addition, machines required in the manufacture of woven goods such as dress shirts, work shirts, pants, etc., will also be on display. Representatives: T. S. Whitsel, A. E. Brauch, N. V. Christensen, C. S. Thompson, A. S. Riviere, A. J. Feigel, T. C. Wiebers, P. T. McLendon, C. E. Stevens, W. E. LeRoy, P. J. Steeper, E. E. Gratsch, G. A. Rundle.

United Elastic Corp., Easthampton, Mass., Booth 324, will exhibit elastics for stocking tops, webs and braids for men's, women's and children's underwear, supporter webs for bathing suits, and rubber thread.

U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa., Booths 331-360-361, will show throwing machinery. Representatives: P. J. Thomas, George Wescott, A. W. Thomas.

Viscose Co., Philadelphia, Spaces 292-3, will exhibit rayon yarns. Sales representatives from all offices will attend.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., will have a reception space. A number of representatives will attend.

Warwick Chemical Co., West Warwick, R. I., Booth 378, are to show finishing compounds and throwing oils.

Wilcox & Gibbs, New York, are to show machines for fastening elastic webbing to stockings, seaming, ruffling, chainstitch, embroidery machines. Representatives: G. M. Lewis, A. E. Selby.

Wildman Mfg. Co., Norristown, Pa., will show single section full-fashioned hosiery machines in operation and circular machines on underwear.

Belger Exhibit Attracted Much interest

The exhibit of the Belger Company, of Watertown, Mass., created a great deal of attention at the Southern Textile Exposition. The company showed its complete line of card room testing equipment. Included among

the many products were their new type spreader roll for finishing plants.

In actual operation were the Belger sliver testers and their patented roll spacing determinator, also their long draft system. The latter was shown operating with a draft of 18.4 on single 1.50 roving.

In addition the company exhibited their automatic roving tester, which they claim is now being used by mills representing more than one-half of the total spindles in the United States.

In attendance were Fay H. Martin, inventor of the Martin cone, O. A. Belger, president, and J. A. Butler, of Charlotte, their Southern representative.

Secretary Wallace Should Pause and Reason

(Continued from Page 17)

amount nearly equal to the grand total expended by the government during the past 100 years; it can assuredly find a satisfactory method of collecting some sort of an agricultural adjustment tax on a percentage basis, that is uniformly applied to the cotton content of all cotton goods. It can, if Mr. Wallace, will sit down and reason with the textile manufacturers.

Japan's Low-Wage Half Hose Arousing Bitter Feeling

(Daily News Record)

Landing here at the rate of approximately 22,500 dozen pairs monthly, Japanese fancy half hose promise not only to affect domestic prices to a serious extent but also to reduce employment in American mills, where similar goods provide the bulk of the business.

Concerted opposition to the proposed commercial treaty with Japan is rapidly developing among both Southern and Pennsylvania manufacturers, some of whom fear that any trade agreement might serve only to accentuate their present difficulties. While realizing that some reciprocal arrangement between both nations must be the result of conferences scheduled for next month, they are preparing data for presentation to emphasize that such bartering as will take place should not jeopardize an already precarious business.

In short, according to available information, a sharp protest against further inroads of the low-wage Japanese product will be lodged in Washington before negotiations get under way.

Last year, 270,818 dozen pairs of fancy cotton half-hose entered this country from Japan. The declared value of this total was \$103,171. The declared average price per dozen, therefore, was only 38 cents. With duty added and all incidental expenses paid, probably not exceeding 100 per cent of that average, the Japanese hose are available in this country to chains and large buyers at a price below 75 cents a dozen.

Against this 75-cent-per-dozen quotation on Japanese goods is the figure of 85 cents which represents the actual minimum cost at which American manufacturers can produce the identical product. In other words, Japanese manufacturers sell fancy half-hose here at 75 cents and make a profit, whereas American manufacturers must pay at least 10 cents a dozen more merely to produce the same goods.

The gap widens in proportion as profits enter into the picture, proving conclusively to the domestic industry that, unless some measure is taken to reduce Japanese imports, there is little likelihood that American mills will long be in a position to hold their ground against the foreign product.

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Howard-Hickory Nursery —	—	Wellington, Sears Co. —	—
Hygrolit, Inc. —	—	Whitin Machine Works —	—
—I—	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —35	—
Industrial Rayon Corp. —	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons —	—
—J—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —2	—
Jackson Lumber Co. —22	—		

Textile Foundation Considers Textbook

Greenville, S. C.—The three-day conference of the Textile Foundation was completed and the final meeting held at Clemson College with directors of 11 schools in attendance. Included among those present were the following officers of the Foundation: Franklin W. Hobbs, president; E. M. Pickard, secretary, and E. M. Feiker. A tour of inspection was made, in-

cluding the engineering, agricultural and textile departments of Clemson College. The delegation was the guest of the college at dinner served in the mess hall.

The chief subject of discussion was the preparation of a suitable textbook covering American textile practices. Dean Willis, of the textile school, explained to the meeting the methods used and the development in the department. Following the discussion, a committee headed by Mr. Feiker,

and including Messrs. Jerve, Fall River, and Fales, Rhode Island, was appointed to study the matter and report at the next meeting, to be held this fall somewhere in Western Massachusetts.

Hoosac Process Tax Case Goes To Appeals Court

It is understood that the case of the Hoosac Mills Corporation vs. the United States, on the constitutionality of the cotton processing tax, probably will come up for a hearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals late next week. The case is before this Court of Appeal from a finding of Judge Elisha H. Brewster in the Federal District Court in favor of the AAA. The hearing in the District Court was in the nature of a test case, in which the Hoosac corporation sought escape from payment of \$81,694.28 in processing and floor taxes.

Japanese Rayon Industry Has Prosperous Year

The past year was a very prosperous one for the Japanese rayon industry from many points of view, according to the *Textile Weekly* of Manchester, England. Production increased by some 55 per cent as compared with 1933, exports of rayon yarns by 155 per cent and rayon materials by 34 per cent. The financial results for the second half of the year are not yet available. As the price of rayon was more or less stable during the period July to December, they should be no less satisfactory than for the first half of the year, when six of the leading concerns realized a total profit of 16,716,000 yen on a paid-up capital of 113,300,000 yen, and paid dividends ranging from 10 to 30 per cent.

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The Modern Exodus

(Continued from Page 10)

to farmers of the Southwest and elsewhere. Note this interesting comparison.

	Cotton Processing Tax Collections to Jan. 1, 1935	Rental and Benefit Payments Made to Cotton Growers to Jan. 1, 1935
South Carolina	\$25,278,499.34	\$10,395,156.52
Georgia	24,924,219.95	16,085,856.51
North Carolina	35,247,419.69	7,090,603.16
Virginia	3,981,073.60	349,124.29
	\$89,431,212.58	\$33,920,740.48

No co-operative effort can permanently succeed, unless it is mutually profitable to all concerned. A tax like this is so manifestly unfair to the farmers, business men, professional men, mill workers and mills of the Southeast, that it cannot and must not last.

We must all co-operate to have it withdrawn.

How can we then co-operate? The way is clear. Let us all think and act alike. Let us speak with full force and speak positively and unanimously.

I think your own organization should here and now pass definite resolutions on the subject, but more than that, I think that each of you, your employees, your friends among cotton raisers and others should be forcefully, definitely, personally and quickly urged by you to express themselves to members of Congress, the Department of Agriculture and others in authority in Washington, that eyes may be opened to the grave dangers of this monstrous tax and to the critical position of commercial, agricultural, financial, educational and industrial interests of the South.

The cotton manufacturers wish to work with you closely in the solution of your problems. They ask of you a reciprocal action. They appeal to you in the interest of the South at large.

Let us, my friends, face this emergency squarely. Let us put an end to this wild orgy of governmental extravagance. Let us stand firmly together to "hold fast that which we have." Without it there can be no future.

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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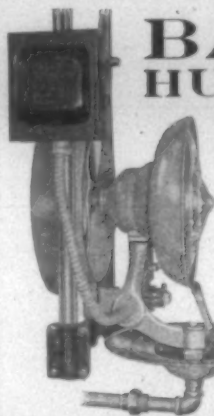
311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
Sou. Agents

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
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Greenville, S. C.

CHAS. L. ASHLEY
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Atlanta, Ga.

Trend of Textile Activity Downward

The current peak of general business and textile activity was probably reached in the January-February period as indicated by current events in trade in general, according to the April issue of the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. The paper further states that it anticipates "an extra-seasonal decline from this point on into summer, the extent of the decline being problematical."



BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS

All textile mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before. An inadequate or obsolete humidifying system will prevent a mill from securing good production. The NEW BAHNSON SYSTEM is saving money for leading mills all over the world.

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Send for samples

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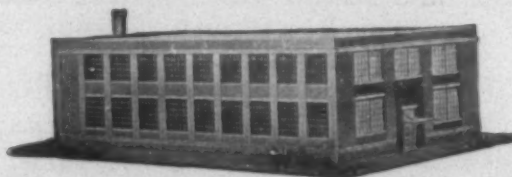
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215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



DEFLATION

Or

INFLATION?

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Read the timely discussion of these factors and their influence on business and markets, in the current issue of the Brookmire Counselor.

You may have a copy, gratis, by requesting Bulletin 15-E.



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Commenting upon the reduced activity in the rayon section of the industry, the *Organon* states that "many curtailment plans, especially among the rayon weaving groups, were discussed during the month but no collective action was taken outside of the cotton code order. Many of the larger rayon weavers currently have curtailed or stopped their production so as to cut down on the excessive supplies of cloth existing in certain lines of goods. As a result of this policy prices of cloth were somewhat firmer toward the end of the month. So far as rayon producers themselves are concerned, reduced production schedules have been confined mainly to the acetate process so far."

In regard to the important position of cotton from now until the next crop matures, the *Organon* states that one of two things will happen in the next six months: (a) either cotton prices will be raised above the 12-cent loan level so as to release the supply of "impounded" cotton for consumption, or (b) there will be a tremendous vacuum of supply of cotton goods created which will be filled with a rush when the new crop begins to come on the market in August. The importance of this situation cannot be overlooked in the next six months by those who are in any way interested in cotton prices and cotton consumption."

Gossett Gives Reasons for Closing Mills

(Continued from Page 4)

remaining silent when the South's great basic industry is being rapidly driven towards bankruptcy by the application of theories of a Secretary of Agriculture who hails from the agricultural West and who apparently has no real knowledge of or sympathy with industry and least of all with the cotton textile industry. Let me emphasize at this point that the Southern cotton manufacturers are not opposed to the benefits being paid Southern cotton growers but they are opposed to the methods of raising the money to pay these benefits. Recently Senator George of Georgia secured an amendment to the huge relief bill which has just passed Congress permitting the President to lift the processing tax from the backs of the manufacturers and pay the cotton growers all benefits from this huge sum which has been provided for purposes of recovery. It is hoped the President will promptly exercise this right, and it is believed that he will, despite the opposition of Secretary Wallace and his advisers. Surely the President will not fail to realize that the stoppage of the wheels of industry, as a result of the imposition of such taxes, will do more towards hindering real recovery in America than can be gained by continuing some of the policies of his Secretary of Agriculture.

"Now getting back to our own situation at the Chadwick-Hoskins Company: We have notified our people that the mills which are now being closed or which may hereafter be closed will resume operations just as soon as conditions will permit. Meanwhile we are permitting all operatives to remain in the company's houses, and no charges will be made for rent, lights or water while the mills are closed. In addition, we have arranged to provide very family with sufficient ground for spring gardens. We are arranging to break up this ground for them and make it suitable for planting without charge. We will also furnish each family with sufficient garden seed without cost to provide ample fresh vegetables for their use during the spring and summer months. We hope, with this assistance, and such assistance as the local emergency relief administrator may provide in meritorious cases, there will be no suffering on the part of our people during the emergency period while the mills are closed."



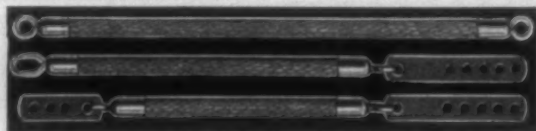
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WANTED—Experienced salesman now calling on textile trade of North and South Carolina to handle high grade line of electric lamps along with his present line. If interested, write Glasgow-Stewart & Co., Box 967, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent by young man. Fourteen (14) years' experience on plain and fancy work; experience carding to finishing. Three (3) years testing laboratory; four (4) years overseer carding; second-hand spinning, weaving, dyeing. Textile school graduate. Address "H. T. A.," care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position by weaving overseer; Textile graduate, 16 years' experience; can run silk, rayon acetate and cotton yarns. Best of reference. Address "Experience," care Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

We will offer for sale on April 27th at 12 o'clock all assets of Pickwick Hosiery Co., including machinery, plant, supplies and equipment. Good business opportunity. Address inquiries for details to

R. L. Pope & J. F. Garner
Receivers
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Need Help?

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Bulletin Want Ad
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Cotton Consumption In March

Washington. — Cotton consumed during March was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 481,135 bales of lint, and 66,754 bales of

linters, compared with 478,291 of lint and 62,850 of linters for February this year and 544,870 of lint and 73,483 of linters for March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,117,069 bales of lint and 260,961 bales of linters, compared with 1,161,117 and 258,341 on February 28th this year, and 1,650,908 and 324,010 on March 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,784,906 bales of lint, and 52,816 bales of linters, compared with 8,373,059 and 59,274 on February 28th this year, and 7,848,361 and 41,570 on March 31st last year.

Cotton imports during March totalled 9,917 bales, compared with 8,137 during February this year, and 18,665 during March last year.

Exports of cotton during March totalled 317,798 bales of lint and 18,287 bales of linters, compared with 390,294 and 16,161 for February this year, and 550,104 and 17,092 for March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 24,571,314, compared with 24,925,168 during February this year and 26,525,454 during March last year.

Cotton consumed during March in cotton-growing States totalled 388,134 bales, compared with 380,643 during February this year and 430,552 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31st in cotton-growing States was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 875,237 bales, compared with 927,792 on February 28th this year, and 1,280,351 on March 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,585,229 bales, compared with 8,166,905 on February 28th this year, and 7,498,090 on March 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active during March in cotton-growing States numbered 17,274,884, compared with 17,436,902 during February this year, and 17,964,358 during March last year.

Bids on 2,289,046 Yards Khaki Cloth for Army

Philadelphia.—Bids on 2,289,046 yards of 36-inch khaki cotton cloth for uniforms for the Army will be opened here May 8th under Invitation 331. Bids will be considered on any width from 28 to 57 inches.

The cotton used in warp and filling must be not lower than "good middling." Delivery F.O.B. Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot is required.

Travel anywhere..any day
on the **SOUTHERN** for **1 1/2¢**
A fare for every purse...! **PER MILE**

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—There was a very encouraging improvement in the cotton goods markets last week. Sales of gray goods were the largest for some time. It was estimated that the volume done in print cloth yarn goods were around 40,000,000 yards. Prices on some of the standard constructions moved up a quarter of a cent a yard before the week ended. Passage of the relief bill, which will undoubtedly stimulate cotton good sales and the better retail trade were seen as two reasons for the improved buying.

The fight against the processing tax and all of the uncertainty over the matter is tending to hurt business to some extent as buyers in some instances are unwilling to go ahead until the matter is finally settled.

Print cloths sold rather heavily for May and some sales were booked into June, although few buyers were interested in the latter month. In the face of the advances, mills were slow to sell far ahead.

Carded broadcloths participated in the better market, but were relatively worse off with respect to the relationship of prices to cost than the standard print cloth list.

Sheetings moved in moderate volume, with the bag trade coming in for fairly good quantities. Prices recovered to the extent that sales which had been made late in the previous week and early last week at very low prices against bids could not be duplicated later.

Around the middle of the week the fine goods market ran into some healthy activity which served to change the picture completely. The combed lawns, which had been dragging down the entire fine goods market, were suddenly moved in very large quantities as a few buyers came in and picked up all available offerings at the lowest prices of the movement.

The general tone of the market was better than in any recent week. Improvement in price is encouraging, although present levels are much too low. Buyers who have consistently delayed purchasing over a long period are expected to be in the market again within a short time.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 13-16
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 13-16
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	17½
Denims	14
Dress gingham	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	7¾
Staple gingham	9½

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The better business in cotton goods last week was not reflected in yarn sales. The market continued slow, with few buyers interested. A majority were inclined to buy yarns only when they received actual orders. Although spinners generally were quoting higher prices, even with any advances named, the price situation was very unsatisfactory.

The curtailment program is beginning to show some effect on the market. It is believed in the trade that buying will be better within a short time, especially if spinners are able to get prices higher. The agitation over the processing tax had added to the market uncertainty.

It is held that the tax of 4.2 cents a pound on raw cotton figures around five cents in medium counts of carded yarn and around six cents in combed. Obviously, users are hesitant to anticipate their yarn requirements so long as they can consistently point to a possibility of a removal of the tax and being caught with yarns worth intrinsically less than the invoice price.

The market continued to find sources of supply more eager to sell than to refrain from suffering losses on the spot and nearby business taken. First influences on the stronger side reflected that mills were starting to quote $\frac{1}{2}$ c above the levels of the previous week.

There were increasing instances of mills having reached the point of carrying much reduced unsold stocks on hand. In addition, the gradual betterment of contract placing accounts for the operation of active spindles without cessation. Because of this it happens that buyers, in such instances, are compelled to wait as much as two or three weeks to obtain first deliveries on new contracts. On ordinary stock type yarn possibly a week is required to make shipments.

The sales yarn industry is in a better potential position than a year ago at this time, and while total sales for the first quarter of this year ran well behind those of 1934, it is nevertheless believed that yarn inventories in mid-year will be comparatively small throughout the industry. In addition to the curtailment now under way on carded yarns, some curtailment is also taking place on single combed yarn spindle operations.

Southern Single Warps			Southern Single Skeins		
10s	26½	26½	8s	26	26
12s	27	27	10s	26½	26½
14s	27½	27½	12s	27	27
16s	28	28	14s	27½	27½
20s	29	29	20s	29	29
26s	32	32	26s	32	32
30s	33½	33½	30s	33½-34	33½-34
40s	40	40	36s	37½	37½
			40s	40	40
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	26½	26½	8s	26½	26½
10s	27	27	10s	27	27
12s	27½	27½	12s	27½	27½
14s	28	28	14s	28	28
16s	28½	28½	16s	28½	28½
20s	29½	29½	20s	29½	29½
24s	31½	31½	24s	31½	31½
26s	32½	32½			
30s	34	34-34½			
30s ex.	35	35			
40s	40	40-41			
Carpet Yarns			Southern Frame Cones		
Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	23	24½	8s	26	26
and 4-ply	23	24½	10s	26½	26½
Colored strips, 8s, 3	25	25	12s	27	27
and 4-ply	25	25	14s	27½	27½
White carpets, 8s, 3	26	27	16s	28	28
and 4-ply	26	27	18s	28½	28½
Part Waste Insulating Yarns			20s	29	29
8s, 1-ply	22	22	22s	29½	29½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½	22½	24s	30½	30½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½	24½	26s	31½	31½
12s, 2-ply	24½	24½	28s	32½	32½
16s, 2-ply	26½	26½	30s	33	33
20s, 2-ply	28½-29	28½-29	40s	39	39
80s, 2-ply	33-33½	33-33½			

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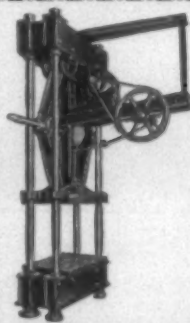


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For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

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S. T. A. Meeting in Greenville

(Continued from Page 23)

equipment and better methods, he said in conclusion, adding that his long acquaintance with superintendents and overseers has shown him that they can make good if given the opportunity.

MEDAL FOR MR. DILLING

In presenting the medal to Mr. Dilling, Mr. Iler said: "Many tasks have been assigned to me in the past—some of them quite pleasant—some of them rather distasteful. The one assigned to me for this occasion is most welcome because it affords me opportunity to pay personal tribute to a sterling character, as well as one of extending official recognition for services rendered in a way that can leave no question of unselfish devotion to ideals of very high order.

"This Association has honored others of its official family in the past in various ways, but never before has it conferred the mark of distinguished service upon any of its members. This medal has been officially created for the purpose of according very special honors to Mr. Marshall Dilling in recognition of his invaluable, unstinting labors in the organization's aims and purposes. It is possible that at some future time another may become deserving of such a high honor, although it may be rather ambitious to hope for repetition of human capabilities and qualities of character within any reasonable lapse of time.

"Mr. Dilling, it is my very great pleasure and honor to confer in the name of a grateful organization, this medal as a mark of recognition of, and distinction for, services rendered, the value of which it is impossible to set in terms of mere money. May I assure that this Association hopes you will receive it as an expression of gratitude, posterity to serve as an inspiration to untiring efforts on their part to never permit a retrogression in those things that make for citizenship of the first water, but stimulate instead an inextinguishable ambition to constantly reach upward for greater and greater things in that respect. Your business life, and your private life as well, shine as proof of your having set the mark, for for others to shoot at."

Visibly touched by Mr. Iler's remarks, Mr. Dilling responded feelingly in expressing appreciation of the honor that was conferred upon him. He modestly disclaimed credit for deserving the honors that the Association has seen fit to give him, but stated that the Association's work ranks in value with the work of any other organization or agency in the textile industry.

Before the meeting adjourned, thanks were voted to the Greenville committee which made all arrangements for the meeting.



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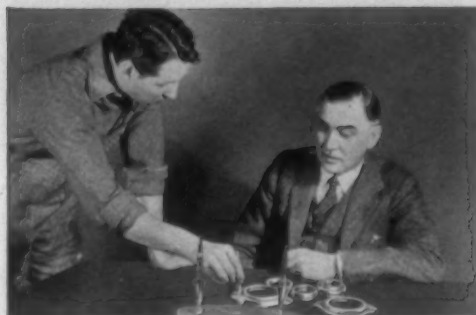
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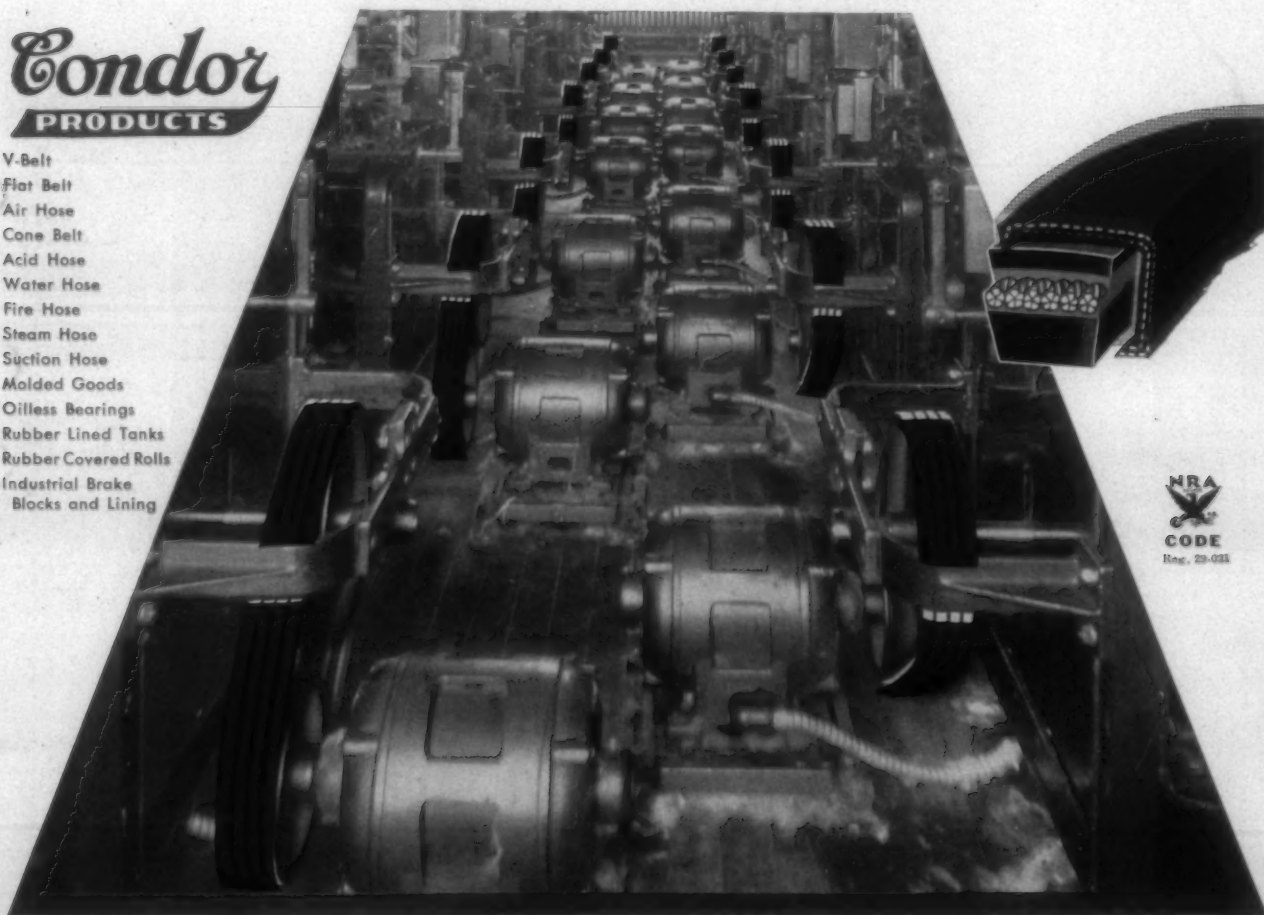
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Sold By Leading Jobbers—Manufactured by the Makers of Condor Compensated Belt

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION
OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES and FACTORIES, 24 TOWNSEND ST., PASSAIC, N. J.

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